THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND APRIL.

IN REPLY to Lord Halifax Lord Salisbury gave the following reply regarding the dismissal of Mr. Oliphant from the service of the Nizam of Hyderabad :

" The Marquis of Salisbury.—I entirely concur in the regret which my noble friend has expressed that it should have been found necessary to remove Mr. Oliphant from the post he held under Sir Salar Jung. Mr. Oliphant is the son of a gentleman who held the highest office in the East India Company and who in the discharge of his duties did excellent service, and Mr. Oliphant himself is a man of ability and of blameless character. The Government of India found that he could not be suffered to remain in the post he occupied without serious injury to the public interest and Her Majesty's Government have seen good cause unreservedly to support the Government of India in that decision. It is not convenient that I should enter into the political reasons which made that action necessary, but I am glad to have the opportunity of saying that they imply no imputation on Mr. Oliphant's character nor anything that would unfit him for an office of trust either in the public service or under an individual. (Hear, hear.)

It is a [illegible] question of the reasons of the dismissal [illegible].

WE ARE informed that the Secretary of State has taken the opportunity of Mr. Birch's absence from the High Court of Calcutta on furlough, and the consequent necessity of appointing an Officiating Judge, to represent the expediency of discontinuing the practice of having an additional Judge, and of permanently fixing the strength of the Court at twelve Judges, which is the number now in the Court including the Chief-Justice and the additional Judge. The Secretary of State has, we understand, further called for an expression of the Viceroy's opinion, after consultation with the Chief-Justice, as to whether the Court thus constituted can adequately discharge the business coming before it, or whether it requires to be strengthened. If Mr. Eden's scheme of Appellate Benches, which the Chief Justice supports, be carried out, the number of Judges of the High Court may be safely reduced.

IN CONNECTION with the question of the admission of Ganjam salt into Orissa, we understand that the Secretary of State concurs with the Viceroy in considering that if Pooree salt, taxed at Rs. 2-8 per maund, cannot compete with Ganjam salt at a selling price of Rs. 2-11, especially as the Pooree manufactures have been relieved of the cost of the preventive establishments at the works, and at warehouses, it will not be proper to grant any further measure of relief to enable it to do so. We do not quite agree. The cost of manufacture ought to be added to the duty, and as the two together much exceed the selling price of Ganjam salt, the Orissa manufacturers necessarily suffer. Here is a case of absolute protection, but the free trade principles of the late Secretary of State did not revolt against it.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that an address has been forwarded by some inhabitants of Behar thanking His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for the appointment of Syud Ameer Hossein to the Bengal Council.

WE UNDERSTAND that in case of future outbreaks of plague in Turkish Arabia it is the intention of the Government of Bombay to establish at Bombay and other ports a system of inspecting ships arriving from places in communication with the Persian Gulf, at or near which outbreaks have occurred. The importation of rags will be prohibited, and care will be taken to keep the port towns free from unhealthy conditions. The Secretary of State entirely concurs in the principles laid down by the Bombay Government on the subject and will support any steps that may seem necessary to secure the object in view.

WE ARE informed that Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Siam has been instructed to take such steps as he properly can to obtain from the Siamese Government facilities for the extension of the Trigonometrical survey operations from British Burma across the frontier to Bangkok.

A TABULAR REPORT furnished by the Government of India on the progress and condition of the Government Cinchona Plantations on the Nilgiris for the half year ending the 31st July 1877 shows, that the total number of plants propagated during that period was 8,316, the total number in the plantations being thus raised to 2,685,789. There was a great demand by the public for plants and seeds, the amount of seed taken being more than one-half the quantity previously distributed. It should appear from this that the remarks made in a previous report that "propagation from seed does not answer in private hands" do not any longer apply.

TUESDAY, 23RD APRIL.

ACCORDING to the report on the settlement of the Sultanpur District in Oudh (which has been confirmed for a period of 30 years) the result has been to raise the demand from 8,20,598 to Rs. 10,99,111 (excluding cesses) an increase of 38 per cent. the incidence being about Rs. 2. 2. 9 per acre of cultivation. The cost of the settlement was Rs. 4,54,756, The district is said to be in a prosperous condition. thickly populated and no less than 78 per cent. of it is under irrigation, a larger proportion than in any other district in the Province. Still the increase seems to us to be enormous. No private landlord dares raise the rent of land in the most prosperous district by 38 per cent. all round, exclusive of cesses !

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Inland Customs Department for 1876-77, shews an increase of receipts by Rs. 3,06,131 in excess of those of the previous year and a decrease of charges by Rs. 64,211. The net revenue amounts to Rs. 1,44,74,619, the largest sum yet realized with the exception of that collected in 1869-70 and this result has been obtained notwithstanding a further reduction of 15 per cent. in the selling price of salt at the Sambhur Lake. This is the fruit of the acquisition of the salt mines by our Government from the Native Princes. This work has been quietly effected, and is likely to prove remunerative. Some of the Princes we hear have parted with their right not without a pang.

ON THE subject of Salt Administration, we understand, that the Secretary of State has called for a return of all convictions, fines, and punishments, imposed for breaches of the Salt Laws throughout India during 1875-76, for the information of the House of Commons.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Government has sanctioned one year's extension of service to Mr. J. Mackenzie, Collector of Calcutta. He is a popular officer.

LORD CHARLES WELLESLY, according to *Truth*, once had occasion to judge pretty accurately "what's in a name?" His father, the Great Duke, being Premier, sent him to whip in several peers for an approaching division, and amongst others, Lord Charles called on the old Bishop of Kilmore (Beresford.) The prelate in question, who had not the sweetest manners or serenest temper, was sitting in the twilight of a winter's day in London engaged in nursing a gouty foot, when a servant announced a visitor, whose name he failed to catch. Lord Charles having courteously bowed, and received a scantily civil salutation in return, and no invitation to be seated, began to deliver his message. "My Lord, my father desired me——" "And who the d—l, Sir," roared the Bishop, "I'd like to know, is your father?" "My Lord," returned Lord Charles, repeating himself, "my father the Duke of Wellington, desired me——" "God bless my soul!" exclaimed the bishop, kicking over his gouty stool, "Take a chair my lord—take a chair!"

HAS THE reader heard of the Silver King? The *World* gives the following account of him. He lives half way up in a mountain side in Nevada. Seven years ago he was a poor man; to-day he is the Silver King of America. He has dug forty millions pounds' worth of silver of the hill he is living on, and has about forty millions more yet to dig. If he lives three years longer he will be the richest man in the world. His name is James Fair, and he is the manager, superintendent, chief partner, and principal shareholder in the Consolidated Virginia and California Silver Mines, known to men as the 'Big Bonanzas.' He has an army of men toiling for him day and night down in the very depths of the earth—digging, picking, blasting and crushing a thousand tons of rock every twenty-four hours. He works as hard as any man of them. His income is fifteen times as large as the Duke of Norfolk's.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMS of Bombay, the first who has ever driven steam machinery in India by concentration of the solar rays, has in the press a volume in explanation of how solar heat can be used as a substitute for fuel in tropical countries.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH APRIL.

THE MORTALITY returns in the N. W. P. and Oudh for the month of February last show a total of 138,758 deaths, 40,000 of which was in Rohilcund. The month of January showed 137,161 deaths, while February of last year had only 43,999. These figures tell a heart-rending story of starvation.

ONLY one of the Russian generals that have earned distinction during the war—Skobeleff—is a Russian. All three of the Commanders in Asia are Armenians, while Gourko is a Lithuanian and Radetzky a Galician.

MR. MURRAY has a philological work in the press, which will be looked for with some curiosity: "A Discursive Glossary of Peculiar Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases, Etymological, Historical, and Geographical," by Col. H. Yule, C.B., and Dr. A Burnell.

MR. TENNYSON has received three hundred guineas for his ballad in the last number of *the Nineteenth Century*—in other words, rather more than two guineas a line. And John Milton received altogether just £24 for "Paradise Lost"! Yet they say the Nineteenth Century does not appreciate literature, and that literary men are poorly paid. But every poet is not a Tennyson.

A GOOD story of the House of Commons has lately been revived. Lord Beaconsfield, in the course of an impassioned speech, denounced the occupants of the Treasury Bench as "extinct volcanoes." "What does he mean by that?" asked one of the House of an Irish member sitting next to him. "Sure he means that they're used-up craters," was the answer.

THE SYNDICATE appointed to consider whether any and what steps should be taken to give further facilities for the residence and education at the Cambridge University of candidates for the Civil Service of India, have issued a further report, in which they recommend :—

"(1) That a reader of the Laws of India be appointed for a period of three years at a salary of 200*l.* a year exclusive of payments by students and that it be the duty of such reader to give instruction to the students and prepare them for their periodical examinations according to a scheme to be approved by the Board of Legal Studies; (2) that 100*l.* be granted annually for three years from the chest of the Board of Historical Studies to make provision for the instruction of the students in Indian history and geography and for their preparation for the periodical examinations in those subjects, through the agency of inter-collegiate lectures or otherwise: (3) that the Board of Oriental Studies be authorised to provide instruction in Telugu, and if necessary in Tamil on such terms as the Senate may approve; (4) that the selected candidates who may be candidates for honors in any tripos be excused the Previous Examination and the additional subjects.

THE EAST has the following :

"Our attention was called to the concluding lines of the *contributed* article on the Nagalbond Fair that appeared in the columns of a local contemporary. They are :—"The immoral life led by the then head of the division was apparently a significant intimation that debauchery of the vilest sort might be flaunted in the eyes of the public with impunity." No decently conducted paper would give publicity to such vulgar personal scandals. And yet we are told that the Vernacular Papers are scurrilous.

The journal referred to is the *Bengal Times*.

THURSDAY, 25TH APRIL.

IT IS said that Prince Hasan, son of the Khedive of Egypt, and Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian contingent serving in Turkey, having been found implicated in a plot against the Sultan, has been ordered to report himself at Constantinople.

A LITTLE grand nephew of Prince Bismark was sitting on the Prince's knee, the other day, when he suddenly cried out, "Oh uncle, I hope I shall be a great man like you when I grow up!" "Why, my child?" asked his uncle. "Because you are so great and every one fears you? Woud'nt you rather every one loved you?" The child thought a little, and then replied, "No, uncle; for when people love you, they cheat you, but when they fear you, they let you cheat them.

IN OPENING the new chord line from Munmar to Dhond in the Presidency of Bombay Sir Richard Temple said that there was a probability of other lines being constructed, *viz.* from Carwar to Guduck to meet the Madras Railway from Bellary, from Guduck across the River Kistnato Bejapore, from Dhond into the valley of the Kistnaby, Satara, from Chalisgaum to Dhoolia, from the Mhye River into the Punch Mahals, and from Wadwan to Hydrabad, Sind, &c.; altogether, some 1,300 miles of State Railways. His Excellency also stated that it was contemplated to construct in the Bombay Presidency and the Deccan about 1,300 miles of canals, representing an irrigable area of about one million acres. Where is the money to come from for all these projects?

THE SATURDAY REVIEW makes the following remarks on the Vernacular Press Act:

"If we look at the extracts from the native press given as illustrations of the necessity for the new measure, we find that they for the most part consist of the sort of criticisms which are every day published in England about India or topics connected with India. These extracts, for example, tell us that Englishmen are often overbearing towards natives; and this is a criticism in which the writers have been anticipated by the Prince of Wales and Lord Salisbury. Or they tell us that the prestige of England has been ruined by the successes of Russia; and this is a criticism which is served to us regularly every morning and every evening. Or they deplore that there is no justice in India or that India is ground down by taxation; and nothing can be more common than to hear in England opinions to the effect that the English Courts, through the reduction of the vague floating Indian customary law to a fixed and rigid system, are constantly making justice miscarry, or that India has now been taxed to the last farthing it can bear. There are indeed some foolish assertions in the extracts, such as that education and medicine were better cared for by native rulers than they are now by the English; and there are grotesque pieces of false news, such as that Nana Sahib was on his way with a Russian army to restore a Mahratta dynasty. But the general run of the objectionable matter disclosed in these extracts is only objectionable in the sense that, although a Government would not in the least mind it if published by friends, it does not like it when printed by those whom it regards as more or less like enemies. We are told that native papers are also apt to use language which gives pain to district officials, or to natives of high position; and what the Government wishes is to avoid the possibility henceforth of pain being given by native journalists to itself, or subordinates, or friends. It has determined that, if the natives have papers of their own, they shall be papers which are written in a nice, mild, comfortable style, such as can give no offence to any official or eminent persons. In one way, as Mr. Bourke said this Bill seems mild by the side of the Indian Code; and of course, if the Government takes care that nothing it considers at all objectionable shall be printed, no publisher can have to suffer severe penalties for printing that which will not get into print at all. A censorship is always in this way milder than a law punishing press offences when committed. A Bill prohibiting the publishing of any native paper at all would be still milder in one way, for it would save publishers the trouble of giving bonds or of sending their articles before publication to unsympathetic officials. On the other hand systems which aim at preventing the publication of objectionable matter, at all like the system in force in Russia, and now so far as this Bill extends in India destroy the press altogether as a vehicle of opinion, and tend to reduce all papers to the level of vapid Government circulars expressing the same thoughts, or absence of thought, in nearly the same meek and hazy language.

The *Saturday Review* is the organ of the intellectual classes of England, and its opinions are therefore entitled to the greatest weight. The *Examiner* has also a strong article on the subject, but we have not space for it this week.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE gives a story connected with the Memorial of Col. Lake, which is edifying. A Deputy Commissioner ordered a Tehsildar, to raise subscriptions for the memorial. The Tehsildar with the true instinct of the Punjab system of administration, thought that the best season for such a collection would be the time at which the Government Revenue fell due and was being paid in, and so he deferred moving in the matter till then. When the village proprietors and ryots came in to pay their share of the Government demand, the Deputy Commissioner's *parwana* was shown to them, and subscriptions were demanded of them according to their status and means. And the appeal was most effective! Perhaps such a statement in a vernacular paper would be considered very objectionable.

COL. CHESNEY, in a remarkable article on Russia in the East, thus delivers himself on the political situation in the East:

"We shall do well to act on the golden maxim which should govern every man's judgment in public as well as private, that in the absence of any evidence for or against, we ought to judge of people by their past conduct. If we find that the princes of India have stood loyally by us under the greatest temptation, we have no right to assume, without proper proof that they are ready to intrigue against us now, and the people of the country having shown so far no impatience of our rule it is unreasonable in the absence of any clear evidence to that effect, to believe in the present existence of such a feeling.

Yes, do not cry wolf! wolf! when there is no wolf! In fact you will tempt the wolf to come by raising this cry incessantly.

FRIDAY 26TH APRIL.

THE EDITOR of the *Calcutta Review* makes the following explanation regarding the insertion of the article in the previous number entitled the Fuller Case and Indian Appellate Courts:

The Editor thinks it necessary to offer a few words in explanation, with regard to the above-named article which appeared in the last number of this *Review*. It was published in the "Independent Section, as the Editor did not wish to make himself responsible for the opinions put forth in the article. He, however, did not observe at the time that it contained passages conveying an imputation of dishonourable conduct against Indian barristers as a body. The Editor takes the earliest opportunity of expressing his sincere regret that such an unjustifiable imputation, however unwittingly inserted, should have been published in the columns of this *Review*; and of disavowing most emphatically any intention of assailing the honour and reputation of the Indian Bar. He wishes also similarly, and as emphatically, to disavow any intention of assailing the honour and reputation of the Indian Bench; and to state thus publicly that he sincerely regrets that any expressions were used in the above article which might be so construed.

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW has again changed hands. It has long ceased to be what it was in the days of Kaye, Duff, Henry Lawrence, Baird Smith and others of that glorious fraternity.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has issued a notification giving the strength of the new expeditionary force from India beyond the sea, and the rates for their pay, equipment &c. It is not clear whether the charges will be borne by the Indian or the Imperial treasury.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON'S appointment as an Ordinary Member of the Supreme Council, is gazetted. We hear that Mr. Thompson takes charge of the Agricultural Department, and that Sir Alexander Arbuthnot the Home Department. Why this change? Sir Clive Bayley was in charge of the Home Department, and Mr. Thompson is his successor.

MR. LETHBRIDGE'S appointment as Press Commissioner is thus notified in the last *Gazette of India*:

Subject to the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., to be Press Commissioner with the Government of India. Mr. Lethbridge is attached to the Foreign Department, and will rank with Political Agents of the first class.

The public would be glad to know what would be Mr. Lethbridge's duties as Press Commissioner.

WE ARE grieved to learn that the Hon'ble Evelyne Burne, wife of the late Private Secretary to the Viceroy, is dead. She died at Bournemouth on Monday night. The general impression is that she was a victim to the cold of Simla.

MR. A. E. GOUCH M. A., Officiating Principal, Benares College, will be transferred to the Hooghly College He will be an acquisition to Bengal.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. L. P. D. Broughton Administrator-General of Bengal, will officiate on the Bench of the High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Cunningham. Mr. Collis, who has already officiated as Administrator-General, will presumedly succeed Mr. Broughton in that office.

WE ARE surprised that English journals, which profess to be written by gentlemen for gentlemen, should take liberty with the private lives of public men. A most absurd rumour was afloat regarding Lord Derby, which is thus contradicted by "Reis Effendi" of the *Englishman*:

"I have been acquainted with Lord Derby for several years, and never saw him either at Knowsley or in London drink more than a moderate share of wine at dinner. For fear of his hereditary gout, he never touches red wine by any accident, confining himself entirely to hock, chablis or sauterne, and champagne. As nearly as I can judge, he drinks about a bottle of one of those light wines at dinner, and to my certain knowledge never drinks either before or after that meal."

SATURDAY, 20TH APRIL.

MISS MILMAN, sister of the late Bishop Milman, has published her experiences of mission work in Calcutta. She gives the following interesting account of visits of two native ladies:

Very rarely did I receive visits from Native ladies in my own house. One lady came one afternoon with her son, a lad of fifteen, to take care of her, and the European lady who gave her instruction. She was greatly interested in seeing the house, and would go up to look at my bed-room, as well as the library full of books, but she never repeated her visit. She broke a necklace of pearls and emeralds all over the room, and though, as the servants had all been sent away as she was coming, there was no one to interfere with the search, we could not find all the pearls, and I fancied she thought it was unlucky to come to the house, so she never ventured again. Another visit was from the wife and daughter of a Kulin Brahmin, that is, a Brahmin of the highest caste, who brought them himself one evening to the palace. I had invited several English ladies to meet them, and some Native Christian ladies. All the men servants were again sent away, and the Bishop and his Chaplain retired to their rooms upstairs, but they requested the Bishop should be asked to come down, as they did not object to his being present; the Bishop was much amused, and came down, but he laughed afterwards, and said, "He was afraid they must have thought him an old woman." The evening was spent in showing them photographs and different things to interest them, and in music, which they appeared to enjoy, but when they left, the old lady said she should have to wash herself in the holy water of the Ganges, to purify herself after being in our house. It was at the house of this Kulin Brahmin the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the ladies, to whom he was introduced in virtue of his royal prerogative.

OUR COUNTRYMEN may form some idea of Russian Rule, when we mention that the Russian Government has prohibited all Hindu settlers in Turkestan from purchasing land or advancing loans to the native inhabitants. This is the rule published by the Russian Government on the subject:

No person of the Hindu class can purchase land or house property in the Turkestan dominions; no subject of Turkestan is at liberty to receive loans of money from, and to transfer land or house property in, an illegal manner to Hindus.

Such is the patriarchal system of the Russians!

THE STATESMAN gives some extracts from a St. Petersburgh paper as representing the Russian view of the Indian Vernacular Press Act:

"This Draconic measure, has been necessitated by the growing hostility of the Vernacular Press to the English rule. The numerous periodicals, published in India in the Hindustanee language, are beginning to harp with extraordinary persistence upon the weakness of England, and even openly to incite the natives to a second mutiny. They dwell upon the impossibility of an increase to the British army in India, while events are proceeding as at present in Eastern Europe, and bitterly inveigh against the reported intention of the Government to send native troops or seepoos (sic) to those parts. These incendiary articles are already beginning to produce their natural effects. The people of India are uneasy and restless; they recall the days of Nana Sahib, and whisper that it is time to make an end of their ancient oppressors."

All this is of course false, but it is the short-sighted policy of the Indian Government, which provokes remarks of this kind.

THE ENGLISHMEN stated yesterday that the "Vernacular" Barristers of the High Court held a meeting at the Bar Library against the Vernacular Press Act. As a joke it was pointless. There was no such meeting held.

THE LAST four weekly reports from the North West Provinces and Oudh show the following fluctuations in the numbers on relief. The numbers on relief works on March 29th were 32,604, on April 5th 16,464, on April 13th 11,927, and on April 20th 12,627. The increase during the last week in the numbers on the works was in the districts of Agra, Muttra, and Rai Bareilly. The numbers in poor-houses on March 29th were 18,148, on April 5th 11,724, on April 13th 6,090, and on April 20th 5,326.

THERE WAS something like a mutiny in a native Regiment of Cawnpore bound for Malta. Some 20 or 30 men boisterously asked for the reinstatement of their Subadar, who had been removed by the Colonel, but the Subadar was restored by the General of the Division, and so the temporary ebullition of feeling was quieted.

THE DEATH RETURNS of Calcutta shew an abnormal increase during the week ending 20th April. There were 424 deaths during the week, of which 116 or more than one-fourth were from small-pox, 77 from cholera, 86 from fever, 45 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 18 from tetanus. Sixteen children were still-born and seven persons died from old age. Of 116 deaths from small-pox all the victims were either Hindus or Mahomedans except four of the mixed races.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 22nd April—The situation is not improved. Austria continues to vacillate and the essential difference between England and Russia still remains. London papers consider that Germany's proposal for simultaneous withdrawal of British squadron and Russian Army from vicinity of Constantinople would benefit Russia most. Commissary General is buying up large quantities of wheat for Malta. At a large meeting of Manchester Cotton operative societies it was unanimously resolved to recommend that strikers accept ten per cent. reduction provisionally.

St. Petersburgh 22nd April.—It is semi-officially stated that negotiations are proceding for fixing points whither the British Squadron and the Russian Army before Constantinople shall withdraw and that, when fixed a preliminary conference will be held to settle the conference programme.

London 23rd April.—It is stated at Constantinople that the Bulgarians have attacked eight Mussulman villages and committed great outrages. The Mahomedan population, however, resisted. Severe fighting has taken place between the Insurgents and the Russian troops who have asked for reinforcements from Sanstefano.

Constantinople, 23rd April.—The insurgents in Bulgaria consist of the garrison of Nisch, united to the remnants of Turkish troops in the Balkans. A Commission has been sent to pacify the insurgents.

London, 24th April.—Prince Bismarck's basis of a European Congress is that the Powers be invited to revise the treaty of Paris of 1856 while considering the situation resulting from the war. The British Government regards the invitation as too indefinite. The Mussulman insurrection in Roumelia is of a serious nature and engages 30,000 Russian troops it extends through the whole country to the S[illegible] East of Phillipopolis and is due to the unendurable Ru[illegible]ulgarian *regime*. Re-inforcements to Russian troops being d[illegible]atched to quell Mussulman insurrection in Macedonia.

Berlin, 24th April.—Prince Bismarck is unwell suffering from erysipelas. Negotiations for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian troops and the British fleet from the vicinity of Constantinople continue. Details are difficult to be settled in consequence of different mobility of the soldiers and ships.

St. Petersburgh, 24th April.—Prince Gortschakoff is suffering from a severe cold and feverish symptoms have appeared. A national subscription throughout Russia has been started, for the purpose of forming a flotilla of cruisors.

Constantinople, April 25.—The Mussulman insurrectionary movement is chiefly confined to the Rhodope mountains and is under the command of Ali Bey.

Rome, April 25.—The Pope has issued his first encyclical letter which is couched in moderate and benevolent terms

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owards Society. The Roman Catholic Church says His Holiness does not fight against civilization or progress. He then concludes by reiterating protests made by Pius IX relative to the wresting of the temporal Power of the Papacy.

London, April 26.—Prince Gortschakoff is much better There is no cause for anxiety respecting Prince Bismarck's health. The absence of news discourages the hope of a favorable issue of the negotiations. England has declined to accept Prince Bismarck's basis of a European Congress that the powers be invited to revise the treaty of Paris of 1856, while considering the situation resulting from the war. It is understood that the British Government proposes instead of to consider the treaty of Paris of 1856 in relation to treaty of Sanstefano.

St. Petersburg, 26th April.—The Russian Ministerial Journals state that the great powers have now agreed to a direct exchange of views prior to the meeting of a European congress.

Constantinople, 26th April.—The insurgents in Roumelia are well officered and have plenty of ammunition, besides occupying impregnable positions.

17th.—The insurgents are driving the Bulgarians before them and are approaching Philipopolis. Alarm is felt at Adrianople whence troops have been despatched against the insurgents.

OUR ASSAM Correspondent sends us the following items of news :

I. Last week a European officer, while under the influence of liquor, grossly insulted a native clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's office at Dhubri without any provocation whatever. The aggrieved has asked for the Deputy Commissioner's permission to prosecute the aggressor in the Civil Court, so I must not write more on the subject.

II. Another very important case is about to be instituted at Dhubri which is likely to bring to light gross misappropriation of public money and reckless abuse of power. Big officers are to give evidence. The detailed particulars will be communicated in due course.

AT LAST Thursday's Meeting of the Bethune Society Babu Chundernath Bose M.A. delivered an exhaustive and eloquent lecture on High Education in India. The Very Revd. Father Lafont presided and wound up the discussion with a thoughtful and telling speech.

THE HIGH Court has now called upon Mr. Stevens to show cause why the report of Mr. Skrine should not be produced, and why it should not be held to be a judicial proceeding, and in the event of its being so held, why the proceedings of Mr Skrine should not be quashed. Jackson and Cunningham, J.J., had held the enquiry to be judicial, but were silent as regards the report; Markby and Prinsep J.J., have now been asked by Mr. Manomohun Ghose to decide whether the report is not also a judicial document although in the form of a letter.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1 Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah for 1876-77. 2 Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Punjaub for 1876 77. 3 Progress Report of Forest Administration in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh for 1876-77. 4 Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal. Vol. XLVI. Part II, No. 4, 1877. 5 A few Lyrics of Owen Meredith, set to Hindu Music. By Sourendromohun Tagore, Mus. Doc., &c., 6 Records of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. XI, Part I, 1878. 7 Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 88, April, 1878. 8 The Sudarshana-Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy. Vol. II, No. 2. 9 Helena Kabya, a poem in Bengali. Part II, By Anandchunder Mitter. 10 Mitra Patha or Poems in Bengali. Part II. By Anandchunder Mitter. 11 Byabahar Durshana, Part I or an Introduction to the Science of Politics By Anandchunder Mitter.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., on *Thursday*, the *2nd May* at 7½ P.M.

Subject : Pumps.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the *4th May* next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Hydrogen.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1878.

THE LATE PRESS MEETING.

NOTHING shews more clearly the lack of enterprise in the daily press of Calcutta than the delay, which has occurred in the publication of a full report of the proceedings of the late monster meeting against the Vernacular Press Act. The public had to wait six days for the full report. Even after this long interval one daily paper has not condescended to furnish a full report of the meeting. It has given only an abstract. Surely a meeting attended by some four thousand persons, and concerning a question, which has moved the heart of the Indian community, was not an event, which a daily paper worth its salt should have passed over by giving a meagre account of it. But we welcome the full report in the columns of the *Englishman*, the *Statesman*, and the *Mirror* on the principle better late than never. If these papers had not done their duty, the history of this meeting would have remained unrecorded. The speeches delivered on this occasion were appropriate, temperate, and loyal; we only regret that two speakers, notably the Reverend Chairman, marred the effect of what they said by importing personalities. The Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea presided at the meeting, and he resolved the business of the meeting into four questions, *viz* :—

1. Whether, assuming the possibility of objectional matter in a few Vernacular papers, the facts were sufficient to exhibit an absolute necessity for an act which no one denies is opposed to the general principles of the English constitution?

2. Whether the necessity was so urgent and pressing that the safety of the public required the New Press Bill to be rapidly passed into Law at one sitting without publication, by the suspension of the standing rules of the Legislature.

3. Whether or not, the Act so passed, is fraught with any actual injury or mischief as regards social improvement and the good government of the country.

4. Whether in any case the present movement for a petition to the Imperial Legislature of England can result in any good?

Some of these questions were answered by the Chairman himself and the others by the speakers who followed him. There was only one Englishman or rather Scotchman, who came forward and supported the meeting. He was the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, a missionary gentleman held in high esteem for his single-minded zeal in the promotion of the welfare of the people of India. The Christian missionaries, however we may differ with them as to the direct object of their mission in this country, have, we gratefully acknowledge, always been in the van of Indian education and progress. It was they who invented printing in Bengali and thus gave a durable form to Bengali literature. It was they who published the first Bengali newspaper. It was they who fought zealously for English education, which has wrought such wondrous changes in the Indian mind. It was they, who for years battled for the emancipation of the Indigo serfs. One of them, whose name is enshrined in the affection of the people, the Rev. Mr. Long, went to jail for publishing the grievances of the Indian ryot. The same gentleman strove hard and succeeded in securing a status for the Vernacular Press by the publication of its contents by authority. And the missonary has been the first to come forward and express his sympathy in no uncertain sound with the movement of the people to fight for freedom of speech and writing. The Rev. Mr. Macdonald has vindicated the British character by the manly stand he has made in the cause of the people. We believe there are many other Englishmen who think with him, but have not the courage to speak out. Mr. Macdonald is engaged in the holy work of educating the people, and he said in effect that he could not instruct the Indian youth in the sacred lessons of English literature, history and philosophy with the recent measure of the Government before them. He thus remarks :

One of the most powerful arguments that was ever used in behalf of "*the liberty of unlicensed printing*" is John Milton's immortal *Areopagitica*: one of the text books of the Calcutta University, and a book which a late distinguished officer of the Bengal Educational Department, and Principal of both the Hooghly and Kishnagur Colleges, a gentleman whom I had the pleasure to accompany to India sixteen years ago, translated into modern English and with great pains annotated so as to make its facts and arguments intelligible to every Bengali Baboo. In that book we have the history of restrictions upon the Press, and their effects told to us.

These are the ideas which the Calcutta University and the Government Educational Department teach the youth of the country, and how can they expect these same young men to approve of the Press Act? In the histories put into their hands as well as in Milton's book, they find that the censorship of the Press originated in Popish tyranny and inquisitorial intolerance, and was put in force in England by the notorious Star Chamber as worked by the tyrant Charles the First and his tool Archbishop Laud; in these same histories they learn as expressed by Macaulay how an end came to this form of tyranny and oppression—how "when the question was put in the House of Commons—That the House do agree with the Committee on the Resolution that the Act entitled an Act for preventing abuses in printing seditious, treasonable and unlicensed pamphlets, and for regulating of printing and printing presses be continued, the speaker pronounced that the Noes had it, and the Ayes did not think fit to divide." Thus, adds Macaulay—"English literature was emancipated, and emancipated for ever from the control of the Government."

The question is how can the Indian youth learn these immortal lessons and look with approval upon the Vernacular Press Act? Could any thing be more inconsistent than the educational policy of the Government and the policy of this Act? And how these lessons of English literature, history and philosophy are regarded by the educated youths of this country will appear from the following remarks of Babu Rashbehary Ghose, a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University. He said:

Gentlemen, I do not wish to insult your understandings by commonplace observations on the blessings of a free press. These must be familiar even to boys less promising than Macaulay's forward school-boy. But this I feel bound to say even at the risk of being sneered at as an ideal mand a Fetish worshipper, that a free press is the foundation of al, progress and enlightenment? And this is true for all ages and all times. What is it that makes us honor and respect England? It is not her military power, which is no doubt very great. It is not her naval power, although her navy is still the envy and admiration of the whole world. It is not her resources which are almost unlimited. We respect and honor England, because she has been for centuries the home of freedom and the hope of all who are oppressed and down-trodden, the Pariah and the outcaste of every part of the world. Gentlemen, I was, I must confess, not a little surprised to find Englishmen sneer at those who have learnt to admire a free press from Englishmen themselves, as men whose minds are only governed by phrases, as worshippers of a mere Fetish. Well, gentlemen, if we are worshippers of a Fetish, we have some of the most illustrious names in the annals of England for our fellow-worshippers. It is some consolation to know that we worship at the same shrine at which Lock kneft and Milton worshipped. (Applause.)

Babu Surendranath Banerjea's speech was *the* speech of the evening. He discussed the subject from all possible points of view, and exhausted it. He first vindicated the loyalty of the people :

Gentlemen, you have all read of the Pindari War; that war which England undertook in the first quarter of this century in the interests of civilisation, to rid the country of those Pindari robbers—the eternal enemies of progress and good government. When that great war was raging, when its flames had covered the firmament with their lurid glare, there was not a house, not a home, not a domestic circle in Bengal which did not offer up its prayers to the God of battles, invoking his blessings for the success of the British arms. (Loud cheers,) This fact appears from a petition which the Native community sent up to the Supreme Court in 1823. Our fathers prayed for the triumph of British Arms; the fathers of those who have met here to-night to vindicate their character for loyalty and to hurl back with scorn and indignation the charge which is sought to be brought home to them: that they are disloya and faithless to that Government under whose protecting shadows they have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of security of life and property, and have made such rapid strides in civilisation and enlightenment. (Thundering applause.) Great God! was it reserved to our lot, that we should have to vindicate our character for loyalty in the face of these instances of devoted allegiance to the British Crown.(Loud applause.)

He then referred to the Mutiny, and quoted the following testimony of Lord Canning from his reply to the Loyalty Address of the people of Bengal in 1857 :

"The Governor-General in Council wishes you to rest assured that the Government of India will not forget that England will not forget that if unhappily the mutineers and rebels of India are to be reckoned by thousands, the peaceful and loyal subjects of the Queen in India are numbered by millions.

He next gave the following extract from the Message of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen to the Viceroy on the assumption of the Imperial title :

"We have witnessed with heartfelt satisfaction the reception which they have accorded to our beloved son, and have been touched by the evidence of their loyalty and attachment to our House and Throne"

He then quoted the following from Sir Richard Temple's administration report of Bengal :

"At heart and in the truest and best sense, the Bengalees are thoroughly loyal. In this respect there are not in all British India better subjects of the Crown. And under all circumstances, adverse or propitious they evince a steady, industrious, and law-abiding spirit which must command regard and esteem from every Englishman who knows them."

Babu Surendranath then denied the necessity of the law and tore into tatters the specious excuse as to its character. He said :

Sir Alexander Arbuthnot remarks that within the last three or four years there has been a steady increase in the number of seditious writings in the vernacular papers and that the evil has become worse than ever within the last twelve months, therefore it has become necessary to pass a special law on the subject. But the question at once occurs is there not already a section in the Penal Code to repress sedition? Why we all remember that in the year 1870, when Sir Fitz James Stephen was Law Member of the Supreme Council a section was added to the Penal Code defining disaffection and punishing sedition. But that law is pronounced to be inefficient. I ask have you tried it?

(Cheers? Have you experimented with it? Have there been prosecutions under it? Have editors of vernacular papers been charged under its special provisions? If not what right have you to assume that it is inefficient? And if inefficient and unworkable why not rather amend and improve it than introduce a new law? (Applause.) But gentlemen the Government has streng objection to prosecute editors of vernacular papers for sedition under the Penal Code. It has, therefore, thought fit to introduce this special law. Its grounds are not many. The chief of them runs somewhat as follows: The ordinary criminal law *punishes* an offender after the crime has been committed; the special law seeks to *prevent* the commission of an offence. The Government wants to *prevent*, not to *punish*. Hence the special law. Gentlemen, I invite your attention to the terms of this argument, for upon this argument rests the entire superstructure of the Act. The ordinary criminal law *punishes*. This special law *prevents* I must at once pause to point out the fallacy of this reasoning which seeks to draw a distinction between the criminal law that *punishes* and the criminal law that *prevents*. Why does the criminal law *punish*? Is it not to *prevent* the commission of an offence? The end and aim of the ordinary criminal law therefore is to *prevent*, the end and aim of the special law is likewise to *prevent*. What need is there then for the special law? But the analogy does not stop here. The *modus operandi* is in both cases the same. The ordinary criminal law prevents by means of punishment. The special law prevents also by means of punishment. For that law contemplates that the offending editor will be deterred from writing seditious articles through fear of forfeiting his bail bond which amounts to a fine and which is therefore a punishment. Hence it will appear that the end and aim of the ordinary criminal law is precisely the same as that of the special law, and the *modus operandi* is the same in both the cases. What necessity, what justification there is then, I ask, for this law?

He then compared Lord Canning's Indian Press Act and Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Act:

I ask was there ever a time in which the question of the supreme safety of the State was more narrowly and anxiously considered than in the dark days of the Indian mutiny? In those dark days, when the country was in flames, when the British Empire was tottering to its foundations, when the contagion of rebellion was spreading like wild fire over an American prairie, in those dark, stern, and awful days, Lord Canning and his Council thought nothing of disseminating the poison, but boldly came forward when it became necessary to prosecute certain vernacular ed tors who had been guilty of writing seditious libels. (Deafening applause.) In 1857, the Editor of the *Durbin*, the Editor of the *Samachar Sodhabarsan*, the Editor of the *Sultanul Akbhar* were prosecuted by Lord Canning for sedition. In those dark days of the mutiny, when the political system was most prone to succumb to the deadening effect of this poison, it had vitality enough to resist its baneful influences. And now we are told in times of comparative peace, contentment, and with a loyal and law-abiding people, that the gigantic fabric of British Empire, this colossal and imperial structure, resting upon the willing allegiance, the steadfast loyalty, and the fervent devotion of two hundred and fifty millions of human beings stands in danger of being wrecked and ruined by the miserable pratings of a few vernacular editors, who might take it into their heads to indict articles, not the most temperate or the most respectful towards the Government. (Loud and thundering applause).

He then disposed of the argument that the masses are infected with the poison circulated by the Vernacular Press. He said, "we have not yet reached that state of blessedness, devoutly to be wished for, when the Bengal ploughmen may be seen ploughing with the one hand, and holding the *Sulav Samachar* in the other." In support of this argument he quoted again Sir Richard Temple. In his administration report of Bengal for 1875-76 Sir Richard wrote: "Generally speaking it may be said that the Vernacular Press has little or no influence on the majority of the people who are agriculturists and labourers. *They do not see newspapers, and are not influenced by them either directly or indirectly.*" Babu Surendranath next shewed that the extracts on which the new Act was founded were not faithful translations of the articles condemned, and he quoted them chapter and verse in support of his position. He also cited the following testimony of Sir Richard Temple to the character of the Vernacular Press:

"I have accordingly paid due attention to this subject, and my general conclusion is decidedly favorable in respect to the loyalty and good will of the Bengali Press towards the British Crown and nation, and towards the British rule in the main." Later on he says, "the case on behalf of the British is put by the Bengali Press with a warmth and an impressiveness hardly ever surpassed and seldom equalled by zealous advocates among ourselves. *Bengal Administration Report* for 1874-75."

"The Vernacular Press maintains the same general tone as characterized it last year, and the Lieutenant Governor sees no reason to modify the expression of opinion which was placed on record in the Administration Report for 1874-75." *Bengal Administration Report* for 1875-76.

The speaker thus concluded:

Our hopes and our confidence have been strengthened by what has already taken place in the House of Commons. Before a breath of complaint was heard here before a word of protest was publicly raised here, those ardent advocates of human freedom and of liberty of speech had already called in question in the House of Commons the wisdom, the policy and the justice of this most objectionable law. The question is indeed not an Indian question. It is essentially an English question. The question is not whether a certain number of Indians should have the right of free speech. The question is broader vaster deeper far. The question is whether in any part of the British dominions, whether in any part of the world where floats the free flag of England—the flag which has "braved the battle and the breeze," the flag which has stood forth in all ages and in all climes as the beacon of human freedom and human progress—the question is whether in any part of the world ackowledging British Rule restrictions should be imposed upon the liberty of speech of any portion of Her Majesty's subjects. (Deafening applause) We claim this privilege as a matter of right not as a matter of favor. (Hear, hear). We are no longer the conquered subjects of England. We are the incorporated citizens of a free Empire. (Loud applause.) Has not our Sovereign been graciously pleased to assume the title of Empress? And was not the act of assumption celebrated amid circumstances of pomp and splendour which have left a deep and ineffaceable impression upon the minds of the Indian races and peoples? Was that act of assumption, of sacred incorporation, a fact or myth? I appeal to the princes the chiefs and the people of India—to the high officials who were present on that occasion to bear witness to the solemnity of that ceremony and the sanctity of the pledges that were then given. We are British subjects and are we to be deprived of an inalienable right of British subjects in this summary and perfunctory manner? The Act is against the instincts of Englishmen, is against the genius of the British Constitution. The history of England is the history of freedom. It is the history of one long continued sustained effort to succour the distressed and to uphold the cause of oppressed nationalities, I cannot for one moment induce myself to believe that a nation so firmly wedded to the principles of justice and freedom will sanction a measure which deprives a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects of an important privilege and an inestimable boon which Englishmen prize above all things. It is England that has introduced into our midst the lamp of knowledge. Will she now put out that lamp with her own hands and plunge us again into the depths of Cimmerian darkness? Under English influence India has waked to life, under English auspices the pulse of life is beating fast within her. But the present Act has prostrated paralyzed and overpowered her. Let us then appeal to the representatives of England to the custodians of her honour the repositories of her name and fame to repeal this objectionable law, to avert a great calamity from our country and thus perform an act of duty which would redound to the glory of England and enhance that love, that respect, that veneration which we all feel for the fair fame of England and her spotless name. (Continued and tremendous cheering.)

We do hope that this appeal will prove successful. We cannot believe that the Government itself will persist in its erroneous course. The beneficent spirit, which allows the people to speak out their minds at public meetings in the way Babu Surendranath and other speakers did at the late monster meeting at the Town Hall, will, we hope, induce our rulers to reconsider the question, and to restore to the Vernacular Press the freedom, which is essential to the free play of the pulse of national life.

THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

WE FEEL a pleasure in carrying on controversy with journalists like the *Statesman*. Our contemporary may be wedded to his own opinions, but he generally gives fair play to his opponents. He does not also violate the usual amenities of journalism. And whatever he says he says from sincere conviction, and from a just regard according to his own reasoning for the interests of the people. His opinions, however, receive greater weight because he professes to be a friend of the people. We have, therefore, noticed with sorrow the adhesion he has given to the Vernacular Press Act. He starts with the assumption that the absolute freedom of the Vernacular Press is not compatible with the general safety of the empire. He admits that "the freedom of speech which we declare to be vital to the improvement of our rule, for the exposure of abuses with a view to their removal, is freedom to appeal to the reason, and judgment, and conscience of the Government itself, and of the educated classes of the country," but he holds that the same freedom cannot be given to the conductors of the Vernacular Press, for these men, he says, "are seldom or never sufficiently well educated to form sound opinions upon public questions, while they address in the common languages of the country, 200 millions of people, who hardly know their right hand from the left; and who are steeped in ignorance, in prejudice, in superstition, and in some cases, in a fanaticism almost incredible." "There is," he continues, "probably no people in the world more easily impressed than the people of India. Naturally and traditionally predisposed to distrust the intentions and motives of their rulers as foreigners, and suffering a complication of evils that are the result of long centuries of misrule and oppression, they have been allowed hitherto to be the mere sport and mockery of a class of writers, hardly elevated above their own level of intelligence, and who constantly misrepresent and pervert every fact and circumstance of the rule to which they are subject. We have had full experience of this fact, and to permit this state of matters to continue, with the development it is receiving from the shock which our presence has communicated to all classes in the country, would be political suicide." This was what our contemporary wrote on the 23rd instant, but on the 27th idem he says, "this 'childish' theory, which is synchronous with the present *regime*, has done a good deal of harm already, and will probably continue to do more." We leave the reader to reconcile one extract with the other. "The masses," the writer remarks "may at any moment be seized by an epidemic such as that which, occurring amongst the soldiery in 1857, subverted our rule over half the Continent in a single month, and shook it to its foundations everywhere." Our contemporary thus argues that the restriction of the Vernacular Press is a political necessity. If this argument is at all valid, it applies equally to the English and Vernacular Press. As Sir Thomas Munro, whom our contemporary quotes, and who unlike him is at any rate consistent, says, "a free Press and the dominion of strangers are things quite incompatible, and which cannot long exist together: for what is the first duty of a free Press? It is to deliver the country from a foreign yoke, and to sacrifice to this one great object every measure and consideration; and if we make the Press really free to the natives as well as the Europeans, it must inevitably lead to this result." If this be the position that free expression of opinion and foreign domination are not compatible with each other, then the distinction made between the English and Vernacular Press is preposterous and impolitic. It is a mistake to suppose that opinions expressed in the columns of the English papers are confined to English-speaking natives. In the courts of the Native Princes there is a distinct officer, whose duty it is to read all English papers and to interpret the contents thereof to the Chiefs and their principal officers, who do not know English. In the same way zemindars and other wealthy men, who are not acquainted with the English language employ their clerks or teachers of their schools to translate and interpret the articles contained in the English papers. As for the villagers, who care for newspaper opinion or for a knowledge of the movements of Government, they glean the necessary information from their English-educated countrymen. It will be thus seen that the influence of the writings of the English papers is not confined to the English-speaking natives. But the whole question of the liberty of the Vernacular Press depends upon the correct ascertainment of two facts, 1stly whether the people of this country wish to throw off the yoke of the English, and 2ndly whether the writings of the Vernacular Press tend to quicken this feeling of the people. None knows better than our contemporary, who has been so long in this country, and who has mixed with all classes of native society, that the masses of the people are quite content with the supremacy of British Power in the East, that they are grateful to it for the many blessings, which it has conferred upon them, that they have no wish for a change of rule, that if they have grievances, they appeal to Government for redress, and that they never think of obtaining redress by subverting the Government. The state of popular feeling was made clear by the reports which Lord Lawrence published from high and distinguished officers on the enquiries his Lordship instituted as to the comparative merits of English and Native rule in India. As for the vernacular papers, they do not address the masses, for these do not and care not to read the newspaper. They are read chiefly by educated natives, from whom our contemporary admits there is no danger, by teachers in schools, pleaders, mooktears, men of the amla class, and a few traders here and there, and these persons owe every thing they possess to the British Government, and would be the last to wish for a change. Such being the case, the argument of our contemporary that the vernacular editors address the ignorance, or credulity and unreasoning passions of the masses is quite at variance with fact. How can the Vernacular papers be then said to sow seeds of sedition in the popular mind? We admit that the tone of some of these papers is

bad, and we propose to shew in a separate article that the Government is partly responsible for it, but we honestly think that the worst Vernacular paper is powerless as an engine of sedition, simply because those who read it are not susceptible of sedition. As for the argument that the native soldiery may be infected with the poison circulated by the Vernacular Press, it is a notorious fact that when the Sepoys revolted in '57, that press was hardly in existence at that time. The minds of the Sepoys were swayed by political chapaties and not by political writings. During the last twenty years the Vernacular Press has become an entity, but what has been its influence upon the mind of the native soldier? We do not know that the Sepoy reads the Vernacular paper, but if he does read it, he has become a far better man. He has given a signal proof of his loyalty by the avidity with which he has volunteered his services to go to Europe and fight Russia. Would he have done so if he had not been attached to the British Government, or if his mind had been poisoned by the Vernacular Press? So much for the argument that the restriction of the Vernacular Press is a political necessity, that is to say, its liberty is incompatible with the general safety of the empire. This plea, says the London *Daily News*, is the tyrant's plea.

But our contemporary would not suppress all expression of opinion. Supposing that the Vernacular Press should give up original articles or comments and confine themselves to translations of the articles or opinions of the English papers, how would the case stand? We will give a few examples. In the very issues of the *Statesman* in which our contemporary defends the restriction of the Vernacular Press he has sharply criticized the Government. In commenting on the administration of relief in the distressed districts in the North Western Provinces the writer says:

"So far from doing anything for the people, his (Sir George Couper's) vigour and foresight were directed to exacting the land-revenue from them, when they had no means of paying it. The relief-works were closed at the very time when the need of them was more pressing than ever, the people being forced from them by slow starvation in a bitterly cold season, with neither blankets to cover their bodies, nor shelter for their heads. *This* is the administration we say that we have really had, and that was officially declared to have been marked with success, until this dreadful death-roll shewed the true state of matters.

Again:

Instead of doing anything for them, they were deliberately starved off the works in the depth of an abnormally cold season, by reducing the daily rate of wage to 6 chittacks of flour and 1 of dhall only. It will be in the memory of every one, that in the official correspondence concerning the distress that passed between the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and the Government of India, in February last, Sir George Couper attributed the sufferings of the people, to their refusal to accept the provision offered them upon the relief-works. In reply to this statement we say, first that it would be contradicted by almost every officer under him who had actual experience of these works; and in the second place, that the people were deliberately starved off the works. People in Lower Bengal have little idea of the extreme severity of the cold in the North-West, and we are distinctly assured that on the so-called relief-works, which the Government of thoseProvinces affirm to have been opened in the month of January, the miserable wretches who lingered thereon were not only without shelter of any kind, but without even a common cooly's blanket to cover them, while the rate of wage had been reduced in the bitter month of January to 12 ounces of flour and 2 ounces of dhall per day. What wonder that they left the works, and crept back into their huts to die?

Further:

What is clear, is that, instead of shewing 'vigour and foresight' in dealing with the calamity that had overtaken the people, the local administration did literally nothing for their relief; that the people were dying of starvation in large numbers as early as November last, at the very time when the payment of the *kist* was being enforced: that this state of matters lasted throughout December and January, and that it was not until February, that the Government would acknowledge to itself that actual famine was upon them, and had been raging for months over wide tracts of country under its charge. It refused to believe in, and minimized the sufferings of the people, and so left them to perish, under the dominance of the old official tradition that the people must expect to suffer at such times, and that it is Utopian to hope to prevent it. While this tradition lasts, it is idle to hope to see the calamity of famine encountered with proper resolution. What a comment are not these facts upon the announcement just made that a Famine Commission is assembling at Simla to report upon the causes of these calamities. The report called for at this moment, is a report upon our ghastly failure to encounter the calamity in the North-West.

The same writer thus speaks of the present House of Commons and the Premier:

The *morale* of the present House is lower perhaps than that of any House of Commons that has assembled in St. Stephens, during the last centuries. There are earnest men in it of all parties but as a whole the House is entitled to, and commands, no respect whatever. The very fact of Lord Beaconsfield's complete ascendancy is sufficient proof in itself of the low *morale* of its members and it will be well for the nation if it has not to date a long period of growing degradation from the elevation of Mr. Disraeli to the Premiership. It is the statement of a simple fact that no one believes in him to this hour, or ever has believed in him. His party have confided the guidance of the country into his hand with a sort of amused admiration at the unfailing cleverness with which the great political charlatan of the age contrives to make himself indispensable. His ascendancy is fraught with great political danger to the country.

These extracts are enough. None has written so frequently and so strongly in condemning public measures and men or in exposing abuse of power as our contemporary has done, and would he object, if the Vernacular papers were to suppress all original matter, and give only translations of his lucuberations? Who has written more strongly than the *Statesman* against Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Eden on the eve of his appointment to the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal, Sir George Couper, and many other high officials? Who has written more vehemently against abuse of power by Messrs. Kirkwood, O'Doyly, Clay, and others? Who has exposed more unreservedly the failure of justice in the Fenwa and Lokenathpore cases? Who has attacked the High Court more violently in *re* Janokinath Roy, or the Government in *re* Dr. Woodford? We could multiply instances, but it is not necessary to do so. May we ask whether a Bengali edition of the *Statesman* would be objectionable? And we submit it would be enough for the ventilation of Native grievances, if some enterprising Bengali publisher would circulate a Bengali edition of the *Statesman*. But will not the translations of the writings of the *Statesman* produce the same political mischief, supposing it does exist, that our contemporary apprehends from the liberty of the Vernacular Press? What could be a greater charge brought against a Government than that it deliberately starved and killed its subjects as Sir George Couper is said to have done, or that the *morale* of the Imperial Parliament and the Premier of England is at its lowest ebb? Perhaps such opinions expressed in the columns of the Vernacular Press would be condemned as calculated to produce sedition or to bring the Government into such contempt as to produce sedition. The truth is, if the argument of our contemporary that a free Vernacular Press is incompatible with the safety of the empire holds good, it applies equally to the English and Vernacular Press. This was the opinion of Sir Thomas Munro, and although we do not agree with him, he was, it could not be denied, consistent. But the genius of British rule is opposed to such a narrow view of the mission of Great Britain in the East. Its whole end and aim is to raise the millions of India to the platform of English civilization and citizenship, and a free press is a mighty lever for effecting this elevation. The greatest glory of the English Government in India is that it looks upon all classes of its subjects with an equal eye and permits them to speak out without let or hindrance. And so long as this beneficent policy continues, England may rest as secure upon India's loyalty as upon a rock.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The great mission of the British Government in this country is to educate the people, to educate them not merely through the schools, but by its own acts, measures, policy, example and influence. Has it done its duty by the Vernacular Press? We are constrained to say—no! The Vernacular Press is a spontaneous growth of the intellectual soil of India, a product of Western education, but has the Government done any thing to nurse it, to give it proper direction and developement, to make it healthy and strong? The only step taken by Government in this direction was the translation of its contents under the orders of Lord Canning, but the translation, though it is carried on regularly, is kept out of the public view. So the Vernacular journalists have now no opportunity of knowing as to how their writings are rendered. Twenty years ago the Vernacular press in Bengal was weak in number and status. Since the establishment of the *Shomeprokash* it has gone on acquiring position and strength. But what has the Government done to foster its merits, correct its defects, and altogether to make it a source of strength to the Government and the people? It does not furnish it with its papers and reports, give it a scrap of information, or place it in a position to obtain it. It is looked down upon, if not with jealousy, at least with contempt. It is an eyesore to the local officers, whom it criticizes sharply, and shunned in European society. Sir Richard Temple made an attempt to take the Vernacular editors and authors into confidence, but it ended in a few Rhotas parties. Nothing by way of advice or encourgement was vouchsafed to them. Is it then a matter of wonder that the Vernacular Press, not sympathized with, has not been overflowing with sympathy for the members of the Government, though it could not but be grateful to the Government as the ruling power, under the protection of which it has existed and flourished? It might be asked in what way could the Government influence the conduct of the Vernacular papers; in our opinion it could exercise its influence in various ways. By instinct and interest the Indian is not disloyal, and if as a journalist he sometimes uses strong expressions in criticizing particular measures or men, he does so either from strong convictions or from imperfect information. Now, it is open to Government to correct both. The district officer in this country has immense power for good as well as evil. If he would but condescend to mix with the educated natives of his district, invite them occasionally to social reunions, discuss with them public questions, give his own opinions freely and take their opinions in his turn, point out the injustice of any remarks in a local paper, rectify erroneous statements and furnish correct facts, and thus lead the educated mind in his district, the Vernacular papers would imperceptibly imbibe a healthy tone, and the bond of attachment between the officers of Government and the directors of the national mind would be strengthened. It is said that the Vernacular Press revels in sedition? Now, what is sedition? Let the reader examine the stock of subjects, which usually form the staple of discussion in the Vernacular papers, and he will be able to answer that question. The Vernacular Press generally discusses questions of this kind. I. The people of this country are poor and cannot bear further taxation. Is it seditious to say so? Have not independent Englishmen, Government Officers, English journalists and philanthropists repeatedly called attention to the poverty of the people, and advocated the reduction of taxation? II. The English system of administration is very expensive, and the Government ought to reduce expenditure. Now, is this the opinion of the Vernacular editors only, or is it very largely shared in by Englishmen themselves? And is it seditious to express such an opinion? III. England's financial relations with India have not been just; her commercial policy has extinguished some of the thriving indigenous trades and industries of India; she unjustly burdens India with a large portion of her military expenditure for the sake of the exigencies of her imperial policy. Now, has not this been the burthen of complaint of disinterested English writers and speakers and Indian friends in Parliament? Is it seditious to express such an opinion? IV. England has not redeemed her pledge to the people of India respecting their employment in

the higher offices of the State. This charge was admitted by no less a personage than the Viceroy himself at the Delhi Assemblage last year, and the Government has for years been endeavouring to fulfil this pledge, but there have been some difficulty or other in its way. Is it seditious to express this opinion? V. The Government has not been always consistent in fulfilling its own engagements, witness the Permanent Settlement. This opinion was emphatically recorded by officers of Government and the members of the Indian Council in the Road Cess discussions. Is it seditious to give expression to such an opinion? VI. The Legislative Councils of India are Standing Committees of Changes, and these changes are not unfrequently effected without reference to the opinions and sentiments, wants, wishes and circumstances of the people. This was the opinion of Lord Ellenborough, and is now shared in by a large number of high officers and experienced Englishmen. Is it seditious to express this opinion? VII. The administration of justice, though far superior to what obtained under Native rule, has still many and serious defects in consequence of the want of proper training in the judiciary. This is the opinion of some of the best judges and administrators in the country, and is it seditious to express such an opinion? VIII. There are many English officers in this country, who regard the people as a pack of children, and who evolve measures and proceedings from the bowels of their own consciousness, which however militate against the feelings, opinions and wishes of those concerned; these officers push their vigour beyond the law, and by their high-handed doings compromise the character of Government. Have not facts been over and over adduced in support of this position, and has not the Government itself taken sharp notice of the conduct of officers of this kind? Is it seditious to expose such officers? IX. Sometimes British officers make invidious distinctions of race, religion and color, and facts are given in illustration, witness the Fuller Minute. Is it seditious to give such facts? X. The municipalities are engines of oppression; they have tended to make the Government unpopular. The Government itself is cognizant of this fact, and does its best to repress overzeal in Municipal Committees. Is it seditious to expose the working of these municipalities? XI. The Police is oppressive, and the Government condemns it more strongly than any body else. Is it seditious to expose the Police? XII. The landed system in Northern India and Southern India has reduced the people there to one dead level of pauperism. This is admitted by sympathizing Government officers and other Englishmen. Is it seditious to expose the defects of this landed system? XIII. The relations of the British Resident with the Native Princes in many cases are far from smooth or pleasant. Such was it is said the impression of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the noblemen, who accompanied him to India, from the glimpses they could take during their short stay in India. Is it seditious to express such an opinion? XIV. The people as they advance in education and civilization ought to be more trusted in and associated with the administration of the country. Is it seditious to say so? XV. There is a wide gulf between the rulers and the ruled; this state of mutual feeling could not be entirely due to the faults of the native. This truth is admitted by impartial Englishmen, and is it seditious to say so? XVI. There are some Europeans in this country, who domineer over the native, and by their overbearing conduct and high-handed doings bring discredit on the English name. Examples are now and then given. Is it seditious to do so? XVII. The missionaries, though pious and estimable men, have not been successful in their proselytizing efforts, and sometimes they bring discredit on their cloth by making boy-conversions. This opinion is held by some of the most zealous Christians, and is it seditious to express such an opinion? The above are fair exmples of the sort of questions or topics discussed or ventilated in the Vernacular papers, and although the manner of dealing with them in some instances is not exactly what we would wish, it is evident that the matter cannot be seditious. As for the manner it may be corrected without offence to the *amour propre* of the writers by judicious hints from Government officers. It is well known that orientals have an inborn regard for the courtesies or amenities of life, and if a high Government officer approaches them in a friendly and sympathizing spirit, they would even pocket their own opinions rather than give offence to him. If therefore some of the Vernacular papers have been bad in their tone, it is simply because the Government has allowed the bad seeds to grow up without taking care to weed them out. Confidence begets confidence, kindness begets respect, sympathy begets attachment. Let the Government deal with the Vernacular Press justly, generously and sympathisingly, and we are convinced that it will do more good by this policy of conciliation than by all the pains and penalties it can forge. With a view to promote the usefulness of the Vernacular Press and to bring about a better feeling in its members we would recommend the Government to adopt the following measures:

1. Establish an Editors' Room in those towns of every province where there is a vernacular paper.

2. Invite the editors to read papers to be laid on the table in this room, to take notes, and to obtain such information regarding public measures as may be fairly communicated to the public. Give them facilities for obtaining authenticated copies of judicial proceedings and reports of executive officers.

3. Appoint a Newspaper Committee in such towns where there are newspapers, consisting of the best educated men of the locality, ask them to give their opinions on the writings of local papers from time to time. and employ their agency to correct the errors and remove the wrong impressions of local journalists. Whenever necessary the district officer may put himself in personal communication with the editors for this sort of friendly communication and correction.

4. Furnish the Vernacular editors with copies of official papers and reports in the same way as they are supplied to English editors.

5. Furnish the vernacular editors with copies of the weekly translations from the vernacular papers, so that if any one of them should see any lucuberations of his not faithfully rendered he might send in corrections, and such corrections should be embodied in the next report.

6. The Government might give special encouragement to good vernacular papers by subscribing for a number of copies, which might be placed in the libraries of the different public schools for the benefit of the teachers and pupils.

If the Government will condescend to pursue some such course as we have ventured to recommend above, the Vernacular Press, we are convinced, instead of being a source of danger, will prove a tower of strength and safety to both the Government and the people.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE!

TO BE or not to be—is the question of the hour with the Vernacular Press. Several Vernacular papers have been served with a notice from Government to execute bail bonds as a guarantee of good conduct. The more spirited among them have preferred "death to dishonor" The *Sahachar* has ceased to exist, and the *Shomeprokash* has followed its example. The *Shomeprokash* was the leading Vernacular paper in Bengal. It was ushered into existence about twenty years ago, and has rendered signal service to the country. It has raised the status and style of the Vernacular newspaper press. It has induced among the better class of natives not acquainted with the English language a taste for newspaper reading and politics. It has sedulously fought for the last twenty years the cause of the people and of good government. The feelings and motives, which have led it to seek quietus with a bare bodkin, have been pathetically described in its farewell address, a free translation of which we give below:

"All that I hoped and expected has vanished, what I never thought or dreamt of has occurred. Intead of being anointed king on the morrow I am condemned to assume the bark of a tree for my clothing and keep matted hair and betake to the life of a devotee in the forests." *Ramayana.*

Reader! Did you ever dream that we shall so suddenly and abruptly part company with each other and in this manner? You will see from the letter in English given above that the Government has called upon our Printer and Publisher to enter into a bond. There are three reasons why our continued existence is impossible under the circumstances. The same person is our printer and publisher and he is a timid man. He is quite unwilling to enter into a bond to hold himself responsible for the writings of an editor over whom he has no control. And it will not do to change the Printer as nobody is willing to run the risk of being punished for the misdeeds of another, which made us resolve upon the discontinuance of the paper. The second objection to the continuance of the *Shomeprokash* on a security bond is still more grave. We are quite conscious that we are not disloyal to the Government. There is little likelihood of our being disloyal to a Government from which we have derived most signal benefits. Our heart is not tainted with ingratitude, it overflowes with grateful feelings. Whatever we have writen, we have written in good faith, with an eye to the welfare of the governors and the governed. Disloyal feelings had never any place in our breast. But by enacting this law the Government has branded us with the infamy of disloyalty. If we now enter into a bond we shall tacitly admit the charge of disloyalty with which the Government has stigmatised us. Our sense of self-respect has not yet so far degenerated as to induce us to the pusillanimity of representing ourselves to be what we are not, only for the sake of gain. To man honor is of greater value than money. If by the help of Divine Providence we retain the enjoyment of health and strength there is no improbability of other sources of gain being opened to us. We cannot demean ourselves for fear of being subjected to pecuniary loss by the stoppage of the *Shomeprokash*. It was the apprehension of this degradation that led us to think of discontinuing the *Shomeprokash* in the week in which the law was enacted. We were only dissuaded from this step at the suggestion of some of our respected friends of great wisdom and experience, that we should wait and watch, as the object of Government was to warn the editors of vernacular papers against seditious writings and not to stop their publications. So we acceded to their recommendation and now we believe they cannot have objection to the discontinuance of the *Shomeprokash*. If we be ill-advised enough to continue the publication of the *Shomeprokash* the dishonor will not be ours but of the nation whom we represent.

Suppose we bid adieu to these thoughts and sentiments and allow ourselves to be solely influenced by motives of gain, what guarantee is there that we shall secure our object? Where the ruling power is on the alert to pick holes in your garment how long can the subject people remain in safety? In what we do all day long there is every probability of a slip somewhere or other. And what gaurantee is there that we shall not fall into scrape at one time or another? Our fate may be like that of the bee—the money that we acquire after years of toil and trouble will be all dissipated in a day. In fact when there is mutual distrust and want of confidence there can be no good in maintaining the *Shomeprokash*. There can be no conflict between the people and the sovereign power. Right or wrong we must bow to the dictum of the ruling power. We are not inclined to ask what offence we have given since the promulgation of the law, which have led Mr. Eden to demand a good conduct bond from us. The third reason for discontinuance is still more mournful. We did not undertake the publication of the *Shomeprokash* as a source of gain. It owed its existence to a devout desire for the welfare of Bengal, its chief aim being to improve the Bengali language and to ameliorate the condition of the people. If our rulers by this law gag our mouths and tie up our limbs there is no probability of the object being gained. No language can improve in which we cannot conduct a free and unrestrained discussion. When the Government puts an obstacle in the way of free discussion there can be no object in keeping the *Shomeprokash*. There is however one thing the recollection of which overwhelms us with regret and grief. Some well-educated contributors of vast experience had begun to write regularly for the *Shomeprokash*. The force of their writings was making the Bengalli language proceed to its goal of improvement with the pace of a fiery horse. The discontinuance of the *Shomeprokash* arrests the march of that progress. Alas! Mr. Eden has no idea of the degree of indescribable injury which he has done to Bengal! We have remarked in another place that that race cannot rise to eminence whose language does not improve. The Honble Mr. Eden by practically suppressing the vernacular papers has struck a blow at the root of national progress. Reader, do you regret this violent death of the *Shomeprokash*? It is not a violent death, it is a glorious death like the defeat of the Turks. The *Shomeprokash* has fulfilled its object, many have by reading its columns learnt to write the language, many through its help have acquired knowledge, and become confirmed in principles and morals. To speak out, we have heard many say that the publication of the *Shomeprokash* has effected a revolution in the condition of Bengal. Circumstances oblige us to perpetrate this piece of egotism, of which we beg to be executed by our readers.

Reader! The *Shomeprokash* claims your acquaintance for twenty years, and on a sudden this relationship is severed, and great injury is done to the interests of Bengal by the discontinuance of its newspapers. The more we ponder upon these facts the more the stream of our grief and sorrow overflows. We have not the power of saying more. When king Nul'a on a pretext seized the goose in the story which was immersed in blissful slumber, being thus rudely disturbed it said "That world is not fit for habitation of which thou who hast forsaken the path of duty art the ruler." And we say the same thing. When Mr. Eden has gone astray it is not worth the while of the *Shomeprokash* to remain on earth. But we would beg him to call to mind the attitude and conduct of the late Lord Canning. With what calmness and patience he steered his way at an hour of great peril. While the flames of mutiny and rebellion were blazing with fury on one side, his own countrymen on the otherside were hacking him and the authorities at home excited at the news of the public dissatisfaction towards him were unsettled but nothing ruffled him. He stood firm like the unmoveable Himalya and did his work quietly with fortitude and patience, protecting the people with parental care and attention. Was there any Anglo-Indian at the time who did not call upon him to proclaim the martial law in Bengal? Had he listened to them, what horrid crimes would not have been perpetrated? How many inoffensive innocent Bengallees would not have fallen victims of untimely death! Did he not at that critical juncture keep the Press under control? But did he enact any special law or exact security bonds from the editors of newspapers? If the Hon'ble Mr. Eden possessed the

same equable temper he might have brought the editors of newspapers to the path he wished without having recourse to coercive legislative enactments and to degrading and humiliating treatment. We now see this land of India is singularly unfortunate. Newspapers owed their birth to the favor of a liberal Government, and grew up and improved under its protecting shadow and now the same Government with it own hand lays the axe at the root of the Vernacular Press. The great poet Kalidaas wrote, if a tree which you have planted and reared with your own hand turns out to be poisonous you ought not nevertheless to hew it down. But the tree which the Hon'ble Mr. Eden has felled was a tree of nectar.

We now pay our humble obeisence to God and our best respects to our constituents and contributors and bid them adieu? If the views of the present Government undergo a change or we have a more liberal Government in its lieu, and we are secured in the enjoyment of health and strength, we will endeavour to revive the *Shomeprokash*. The *Shomeppokash* was tended and fostered with our most assiduous care and attention, and it is not likely that we shall forget it soon.

One word more before we conclude. The present law was enacted by Government with a view to put the newspapers under better control, and to restrain from disloyal political discussions, but the ultimate effect of the enactment comes to be the extinction of the Vernacular Press. It is a matter of regret that the end and aim of the Act like that of the policy of the present Government is quite incomprehensible, we cannot understand why securities are demanded. Is it the object to restrain us from writing any thing against the Government? He who possesses a particle of common sense or has any power of thinking can never subscribe to a bail-bond on the terms mentioned. There are certain acts of Governments, which if merely described without any editorial comment would be construed into unfavorable criticisms of Government measures. Who then under such circumstances can run the risk of entering into a bond? It would seem from the step taken in enforcing the law that Government is determined to put a stop to the vernacular papers and we have contributed to that end without giving Government the trouble of taking a bond for security. Our humble request to the Government translator is that he will translate this address literally and faithfully for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Happily the Government has bethought itself and withdrawn its orders requiring the publishers of the Vernacular papers to execute bail-bonds. At present the Government will be satisfied with a simple assurance that the publishers will not insert in their papers seditious matter. Such an assurance is superfluous, for their general character is a guarantee of their loyalty, and if any paper should violate the law, it could be at once brought under it. Be that as it might, now that the Government has changed its policy, we do hope that both the *Sahachar* and the *Shomeprokash* will reappear and pursue their patriotic career. In passing the new Act the Government declared that it will not interfere with honest criticisms of Government measures and men, and our Vernacular contemporaries will do well to take the Government at its word. Need we add that the eyes of the civilized world are upon the action of the Indian Government in this matter!

ENGLAND'S POLICY TOWARDS HER OWN PEOPLE AND PRESS.

THE present attitude of the Government of India towards the Vernacular Press suggests an enquiry into England's policy towards her own people and press. It is notorious that the working men have become a new power in England. They have got the sobriquet of "our new masters" from Mr. Robert Lowe. In 1873 a book was published by Mr. Thomas Wright, "a journeyman engineer," entitled "Our New Masters." The writer has viewed the subject from the working man's stand-point, but he does not take extreme views. He fairly pourtrays the class he represents; but we have nothing to do with the thoughts, sentiments and feelings he gives expression to. We do not sympathize with the republican ideas of the "New Masters" of England, but we wish to shew in what spirit the English statesmen deal with the subject. On March 24, 1871, Mr. Gladstone was asked, in his place in the House of Commons, whether his attention had been called to the report of a meeting at which a resolution, declaring that "a Republican form of Government was the only one capable of developing the great resources of the country, and worthy of the confidence and support of all true democrats was reported to have been carried by acclamation; whether, if, the report was correct, it was his intention to ascertain whether, in the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown, such language was of a treasonable or seditious character; and whether, in the event of such being the opinion of the law officers, the Government was prepared to take any steps for dealing by law with those who held this language." Mr. Gladstone replied that his knowledge of the subject was confined to the matter of the resolution as quoted by the member asking the question; that, whether the report was correct or not, it was not the intention of Government to take any steps whatever in the matter; that such opinions as those embodied in the resolution were "wrong and foolish," and needed to be left unnoticed to sink into "that oblivion which was their destined and proper portion." Such was the spirit in which the then Prime Minister of England took notice of the burst of Republicanism in England. Mr. Wright thus comments on the above: "Whether right or wrong, foolish or wise, English Republicanism has grown to be a great political fact—a thing that will not only not sink into oblivion by being left unnoticed, but will be increased in extent and embittered in quality by any high-toned affectation of ignoring its existence. It is a thing for statesmen to grapple with, and certainly a thing the causes, character, aims, and alleged justification of which are worth being looked into." We now turn to the Press of the "New Masters" of England. "Their Press," says Mr. Wright, "in the political organ sense, may be said to practically consist of two of the penny weekly papers—*Reynolds' Newspaper* and *The Beeltive*." *Reynolds'*, we are told, is by far the more important and influential of the two. Its advertized circulation is over 300,000. Mr. Wright thus writes about this paper:

> Its articles have, as we have said, their good points, but, taken through and through, they are—and it would be hard to say any thing stronger—infinitely more unfair and one-sided than even the general run of political party articles, and are, beyond all comparison, more coarse, abusive, and personal. It is never tired of inveighing against class feeling and class legislation, and yet its own political teachings are as intensely and ruthlessly class as it is possible for them to be. If those teachings could be carried into effect, they would result in all save the manually labouring classes, being in a worse position relatively to those classes than the latter are now relatively to even the most privileged classes. Indeed its teaching upon this point is pretty much to the purpose that none but the working classes, in the popular acceptation of the phrase, have a right to be on the face of the earth.

Reynolds' Newspaper is a sworn enemy of Royalty, and it used this execrable language in reference to the idea of the purchase of an Irish residence for Prince Arthur:

> "That young gentleman has already cost us much more than he can be worth; and if further demands are made upon our purses for his behoof, we shall be inclined to wish that when he tumbled out of the billiard-room window at Marlborough House, after dinner, instead of spraining his uncle he had broken his neck."

Mr. Wright makes the following remarks on this journal:

> The general style of this journal—the style which makes it an evil and objectionable political teacher—will perhaps be best shown from its own pages, and we will therefore proceed to show it by means of a few illustrative quotations taken a random. Its political matter consists each week of three or four editorial leaders and two other leaders in the shape of letters signed respectively "Northumbrian" and "Gracchanus," and political homilies and denunciations are also frequently inserted in its column of "Answers to correspondents." This correspondents' column is one of its most important features; and it is tho roughly redolent of its style, we may as well turn to it first for an illustrative example or two. Here, to instance, is a specimen of a hit at "a blooted aristocrat":—
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> "Ducal Donkeyism.—It generally happens that at county agricultural dinners the louder a donkey brays the more uproariously he is applauded. We can, therefore, readily comprehend that at the Badminton farmers' dinner the Duke of Beaufort was cheered lustily when he said that he should like to see the writers of newspaper articles who remonstrate against royal proceedings, "tied up and flogged." The Dukes are decidedly a dull lot, and perhaps the Duke of Beaufort is the dullest of the bunch. His name is only known as associated with that intellectual game, 'Aunt Sally,' of which, at one time he was an enthusiastic patron. Judging by the style of his after-dinner eloquence, we should say that the Ducal head of Beaufort might, by reason of its wooden solidity, admirably serve the purpose of an 'Aunt Sally.' Nature apparently intended the man for a coachman; fortune made him a Duke. The former denied him brains; the latter has given him wealth and a title. By such nonentities as himself the Duke of Beaufort would have England governed But it cannot be. Let him crop the strawberry leaves from his coronet, and put asse's ears in their place. The bauble would then be a symbol of the Ducal mind."
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> Here again, is a bit of historical information which in its definiteness will, we think, be news to most people.
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> "Young republican.—It is perfectly true that the late Prince Albert was a believer in the coming deluge of republicanism in Europe. He constantly enjoined upon his family the necessity of economy; telling them that "the time may come when the savings you lay by now will be the only resources left you." We should think that the Queen has profited by this advice, for she does not spend very much of the money which is paid to her by this heavily taxed country."
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> In this column it is rather fond of giving historical summaries reflecting upon monarchs. Thus, in one answer—too long to quote entire—it gives as historical facts all the old scandalous rumours against Queen Elizabeth which the Spanish Ambassadors of her day tried so earnestly, but vainly, to prove to be more than a spiteful invention. The correspondent is informed that—"A worse woman than Elizabeth never existed. She was dissolute in her morals, a murdress, and a destroyer of the people's rights and free-will of the worst and most implacable dye. . . . . As to her political life, her cold blooded ministers and herself were engaged the whole of their lives, after she mounted the throne, in practices most dark, most detestable, and assassin-like."

The political articles in Reynolds' are hated, and their titles are generally a pretty good key-note to their style. Thus one on bishops is headed "Live Lumber;" one on the aristocracy is entitled "The land robbers of England;" and another, making an accusation of Governmental jobbery, "Ministerial Grubbers and Aristocratic Cadgers." But the matter of the articles as well as the manner of their titles shall speak for their style. In an article on "The republican Rulers of France," there is quoted, for purposes of comment, a portion of a letter by Sir Francis Head, and the quotation is introduced thus:—"Here is a specimen of ribald rubbish, penned by an antiquated, mouldy-minded, worm-eaten, billious old Tory, named Sir Francis Head, and admitted into the columns of the *Times*." In the course of the same article the ex-Emperor of the French is spoken of as follows;—"The imperial liar, thief, perjurer, traitor, fool, and coward, is constantly brought forward, as though his opinions, his thoughts, and his sentiments, even if given in all truthfulness and sincerity, were worth a dump." And further on we have a reference to "The chicken-hearted, white-livered dirt-eating press of England; manipulated as it is by the black-hearted aristocracy and the narrow-souled, money-grubbing middle classes of the country." In an article entitled "The Peers in the Pillory," called forth by the opposition of the House of Lords to the Bill for the abolition of purchase in the army, it asks, "Who and what are the leaders of this crusade against the people?" And it answers its own question in very characteristic fashion. "First," it says, "we have the Duke of Richmond, Commander-in-chief by right of selection of the Tories in the House of Lords. He is the descendant of the notorious and infamous Maddle, de-Queroualle, concubine of Charles II, who ennobled her bastards, and settled upon them the amount of a tax levied upon every ton of coal that enter the port of London." After giving some account of the ancestress of the Duke, the article goes on to say;—"The Lennoxes have never been remarkable for either their morality or intelligence. Most of them have been, and several still are, pensioners upon the people. As we are told that those who tend fat cattle should themselves be fat, so the present Duke of Richmond, not being a person of very bright and commanding intellect, is admirably suited to lead the "stupid party" in the House of Peers. The Marquis of Salisbury is taken next, and is described as "a perfect type of the ancient Tory nobleman—arrogant, overbearing, insolent, and defiant." Earl Lucan is set down as the third leader of the Opposition, and is spoken of as an "undistinguished officer, giving utterance to "balderdash;" and as he quoted General Canrobert in support of his opinions, the article in passing observes:—"Canrobert never was a soldier, but simply one of the murderous myrmidons of Bonaparte."

Here, by way of conclusion to our extracts from its *political* articles, is a especially characteristic sentence:—"The fact is, that with a bone-grinding, blood-sucking, millionaire middle-class on one side, rapacious, tyrannical, liberty-hating, and as a body, a murderous-minded aristocracy—composed as it mostly is of men who would rather behold a dozen poachers shot stark dead upon the sward than that a single pheasant should fall by their guns—on the other side, between this merciless mammon-worshipping middle-class, and the heriditary curse of the country, the millions of toilers have been and will be duped, betrayed, and crucified."

Mr. Wright adds: "If there are any who doubt that this paper really has influence among the working classes, they have only to go into almost any large workshop on a Monday morning, and they will speedily be convinced that it has. They will find men gleefully dwelling upon such "hits" as we have been quoting, and they will further find that these men are very emphatically of opinion that "*Reynolds* is the boy for them"—"them" being the upper and middle classes in general, and the government and royalty in particular. The believers in *Reynolds*, and their name is Legion, have caught the style of their organ."

We have neither space nor wish for more extracts; nor do we care to notice other papers of this stamp. It is not without considerable reluctance that we have made room for the few given above. We feel that we not only place before the Indian reader the very worst feature of English journalism, but expose ourselves to the criticisms of cavillers, who would fain accuse us of gloating over them, and throwing discredit on the rulers of the land. We can most sincerely say that such motives are the farthest from our thoughts, and that we would have never referred to the effusions of such pernicious writers as Reynolds and his imitators, had we not been driven to them in defence of the Vernacular Press, and of the rights of Her Majesty's Indian subjects to the honest and free expression of their opinion in matters of the utmost importance concerning their welfare. None feels more deeply than we do the shortcomings of the Vernacular Press, but we cannot help thinking that the measure adopted against them is uncalled-for and injurious. Improvement and not suppression of the newspaper press was what was wanted, and it is solely to prove this fact that we have made the extracts. We only wish to ask if neither Parliament nor the English Government takes notice of such stuff as appears in *Reynolds'*,

Newspaper or similar papers, why should Her Majesty's subjects in India be treated differently? Place the worst extracts from the vernacular papers of India with those we have quoted above, and let the reader say whether India suffers by comparison. And yet the Imperial Parliament has not thought fit to interfere with such papers, which we consider a foul moral stain upon England. Are those who read the vernacular papers in India more excitable or more dangerous than the "New Masters" of England, who patronize *Reynold's Newspaper* and like journals? We leave it to the Government of India to answer this question.

THE LICENSE TAX IN BENGAL.

THE Government of Bengal has laid down a set of rules for the administration of the License tax, which are generally fair and breathe a spirit of moderation. In the first place it is pointed out that persons, who come under the following category, are not liable to the License tax: "(1) no person earning his livelihood solely by agriculture; (2) no cultivator of land, who does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of his produce; and (3) no person receiving rent in kind who merely disposes of the produce so received as rent." In the second place it is declared that "any agriculturist who (besides cultivating land) carries on any trade, dealing, industry, or calling which would, if it formed his sole occupation, subject him to tax must take out a license with reference to the amount of his earnings from such separate trade, dealing, industry, or calling. Care must be taken in assessing such a person to discriminate between his earnings from his trade or industry and his earnings from his agriculture. Agricultural profits must not on any account be taxed, so, again, no zemindar or rent receiver is liable to tax in respect of his rents. But if he carry on the business of a mahajun or money-lender he should be required to take out a license in respect of his business-profits. There will ordinarily be little difficulty in distinguishing between the case of a zemindar who occasionally makes advances to his tenants with the object of assisting them, and the case of a zemindar who regularly carries on mahajani, for his own profit. The former should on no account be taxed under this Act. The latter must take out a license." Under the heading of 'industries' it is stated that "all skilled *artizans* should be taxed, when their earnings amount to Rs. 100 and upwards, Unskilled labour dependent upon purely muscular exertion is not to be taxed; and, under the orders of the Government of India the Lieutenant-Governor has exempted from tax all servants receiving fixed wages, whether their duties are such as would ordinarily make them liable under the Act or not. All mechanics and artizans paid by wages are therefore exempt." This is a wise rule, and will prevent much suffering. The occupation tables for the Census have been analyzed and divided into two schedules for convenience of reference. Schedule I. shews the classes not intended to be taxed. Schedule II shews the classes to whom the Act *prima facie* applies. We give them below:

Schedule I.

Classes in General Statement VI. of the Census Tables to whom the Act does not apply.

Description.—Census class.

I. All persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.

II. All professional persons classified under the following headings:—

(a) Religion
(b) Education
(c) Literature

III Persons in service or performing personal offices, so far as they belong to the following class:

Domestic servants and other servants working or living in the houses of their employers.

IV All persons engaged in agriculture and persons employed with animals, who are only servants and not dealers, *i. e.*

Shepherds	Mahouts
Cowherds	Syces
Swineherds	Grass-cutters
Jockeys	

V The following persons shown in the census tables as engaged in commerce and trade

Ghariwans	Clerks
Palki-bearers	Karanis
Cartmen	Sirkars
Bullock-drivers	Peadas
Khalasis	Mohurirs
Seamen	Gomashtas
Boatmen	

VII Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise, *i.e.* house-owners, pensioners, gamblers, beggars, professional thieves, apprentices, labourers, unemployed, and children.

Schedule II.

Classes in General Statement VI of the Census Tables to whom the Act applies.

Description.—Census class II

Stamp-vendors	Musicians
Photographers	Singers
Dancers	Jugglers
Actors	Painters
Snake-charmers	

III. Persons performing personal offices not exempted under schedule I and including Barbers, Dhobis Ghataks Bhatiyaras, and Inn-keepers.

IV. Dealers in cattle of every kind; Horse breakers, Nalbunds and shikaris (not being Servants paid by wages).

V. Carriage-Owners	Silk-dealers
Stable-kepers	Saudagars
Cart-Owners	Merchants in special goods
Sirdars	Paikars
Palki-Owners	Baparis
Ship-Masters	Cotton-dealers
Nakhodas	Jute-dealers
Farmers of ferries	Goindars
Charandars	Shop-keepers
Boat-Owners	Mudis
Aratdars	Baniyas
Agents	Boxwallahs
Keepers of screws	Hawkers
Markmen	Bisatis
Packers	Dealers in miscellaneous goods
Weighmen	Brokers and dallals
Emigration Agents	Banians
Bankers and mahajans	Auctioneers
Poddars	Shipping agents
Money-changers	Managers
Cashiers	Commission agents
Money-lenders	Indigo manufacturers
Book-keepers	
Merchants	
VI. Tea manufacturers	Thatchers
Sugar manufacturers	Painters
Oil manufacturers	Brick-dealers
Cinhona manufacturers	Well-diggers
Coal workers	Pantile-dealers
Salt workers	Carriage-builders
Glass workers	Cart-builders
Tar manufacturers	Palkee-builders
Leather workers	Boat builders
Fat workers	Keepers of docks
Lac workers	Sail-makers
Cotton manufacturers	Ship chandlers
Silk manufacturers	Ship-carpenters
Jute manufacturers	Caulkers
Founders	Blacksmiths
Gas manufacturers	Dealers in hardware
Saw mill owners	Cutlers
Mechanical engineers	Gun-makers
Contractors	Copper-smiths
Builders	Braziers
Rajmistris	Kansaries
Stone masons	Tin-men
Brick-layers	Wire-drawers
Brick-makers	Cage-makers
Lime-burners	Kalagars
Sawyers	Goldsmiths
Carpentars	Gold-washers
Jewellers	Coopers
Watch-makers	Ivory carvers
Potters	Sandalwood carvers
Glass-makers	Shell carvers
Type-founders	Cane workers
Die-sinkers	Vendors of Brooms
Chalk-vendors	Workers in solah
Glass-vendors	Makers of looms
Stone-vendors	Cotton-carders
Crokery-vendors	Cotton-spinners
Lime vendors	Weavers in silk
Cabinet-makers	Ditto in cotton
Makers of idols	Ditto in wool
do Brushes	Ditto in jute
do Combs	Ditto in hemp
do Mats	Ditto in coir
do Lanterns	Shawl-menders
do Fans	Carpet-makers
do Baskets	Cotton printers
do Reeds	Fullers
do Whips	Dyers
do Toys	Tailors
do Beads	Cap-makers
do Hookahs	Turban-makers
Sellers of oil-cake	Goldlace-makers
do Sugar	Shoe-makers
Butchers	Saddlers
Fishermen	Cloth vendors
Fishmongers	Ornament-makers
Bird-catchers	Umbrella-makers
Milkmen	Tape-makers
Poulterers	Waxcloth-makers
Butter-sellers	Gunnybag-makers
Brewers and distillers	Net makers
Spirit-sellers	Cloth printers
Toddy sellers	Thread Sellers
Liquor shopkeepers	Embroiderers
Sellers of sodawater	Wool sellers
do tobacco	Jute spinners
do opium	Silk spinners
do ganja	Printers
do Pan	Cotton sellers
do Betel	Blanket-makers
do Maddat	Silk-dealers
Perfumers	Stationers
Druggists	Book-binders
Makers of grindstones	Lithographers
do Musical instruments	Engravers
do Lacquered-ware	Picture-sellers
do Leaf plates	Daftries
do Garlands	Book-sellers
Turners	Paper-makers
Carvers	Compositors
Guilders	Sellers of Oil
Sellers of flour	do Grain
do Rice	do Soap
do Potatoes	do Tica
do Sugarcane	Dealers in Firewood
do Spices	do Timber
Millers	do Charcoal
Jantrawallas	do Cowdung
Grain-huskers	do Bamboos
Bakers	do Forage
Grain-purchasers	do Thatch
Coster-mongers	do Hemp
Confectioners	do Flax
Sellers of Goor	do Rope
do Honey	do Straw
Salt-sellers	do Hides
Saltpetere sellers	do Bones
Gunpowder-sellers	do Horns
Sellers of fireworks	Woodcutters
	Chamars

Regarding the assessment of members of a family a rule provides as follows:

Whenever the members of any family *live* and *work together* at the same trade, dealing or industry, but without forming a firm as recognized by the Indian Contract Act, every member of the family is separately chargeable under the Act, but a reduction may, if the Chairman of the Commissioners thinks fit, be made of one-half of the fee due from each member of the family other than the senior member of it.

The rules are thus fair enough. The executive work will be done by the following establishment: 1. Enumerators will prepare a rough list of assessees by making personal enquiries. II A Circle Inspector will test his work by similar work. III. The Collector or sub-divisional officer or some other officer will revise the list. IV. Appeals will be heard by the Collector or by a special officer or by a bench. The preliminary work, which is after all the ground-work, upon which the whole superstructure will rest, we fear under the proposed arrangement, will be left to incompetent hands. It is by far the most important work, and enumerators or sircars on Rs 10 a month, and circle officers of the rank of Kanongoe or Sub-Deputy are not competent to discharge this work in the spirit in which the Government wishes it to be done. Experienced Deputy Collectors ought to be employed to do the preliminary work: unless proper judgment is exercised in the beginning it may be too late to mend.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Stuart Bayley succeeds Colonel Keatinge as Chief Commissioner of Assam. It is believed that Mr. C. Bernard will take charge of the Home Office. We congratulate Assam on the appointment of Mr. Bayley. Mr. Bernard's appointment to the Home Office is a fitting recognition of his services during the Famine.

THE PETITIONS adopted at the Taxation Meeting held in Calcutta on the 2nd March last have been forwarded to England. The petition to the House of Commons contains about 10,000 signatures, and that to the House of Lords about 3,000 signatures. We are glad to learn that Lord Northbrook has consented to present the petition to the House of Lords and Mr. Fawcett to present the same to the House of Commons. A good debate is expected in both the Houses on the subject.

THE VAGARIES of the Calcutta Post Office are really becoming intolerable. For some time past it has been made a practice that the deliveries should be made from the Branch Offices, and the result is great delay in the deliveries, particularly in the morning. Formerly the morning deliveries used to be made to us not later than 8 A. M., but now-a-days not earlier than 10 A. M. or about two hours later. On some days, particularly on English mail days, the deliveries are made very late. For instance on Saturday last the deliveries were made at 1 P. M. The Post Office authorities cannot conceive the inconvenience to which we are put by these late deliveries. We also receive frequent complaints from the public on this subject. They say that letters are usually addressed to their residences, and as they leave home for work at about 10 A. M., they do not see the letters delivered in the morning till their return home in the evening, and they thus lose one day in replying. We do hope that the Post Office authorities will redress this widely-felt grievance of the Calcutta public.

WE HAVE received a telegram from Simla intimating that the Government of India have issued orders to all the local Governments to the effect that no action is to be taken under the Vernacular Press Act without the previous sanction of the Government of India, and that no retrospective action, based, that is to say, on the previous character of a publication, shall be taken at all. The Local Governments have been recommended to issue circulars of warning, such as that which has been already published in the Panjab and the North-

Western Provinces. So what we and our contemporaries had written on this subject has not gone for nothing. In anticipation of these orders we are glad to learn that the Bengal Government has withdrawn its previous orders requiring the publishers of certain vernacular papers to execute bail-bonds,and instructed the local officers to allow the papers to be published without the bail-bond if the publishers will state verbally that they will not publish any thing objectionable under the law. Accordingly the publisher of the *Sahachar* has been permitted to re-issue his paper. We dare say that the same concession will be made to the *Shomeprokash* and other papers, the proprietors of which have resolved to discontinue them on the service of the notice. The *Sulava Samachar*, which had executed a bail-bond, has been permitted to withdraw the bond. We hope other vernacular papers in the Mofussil, which had similarly executed bail-bonds, will be shewn the same indulgence. It is never too late to mend.

WE HAVE received a copy of a very interesting musical publication, by Dr. Sourendromohun Tagore, entitled "A few Lyrics of Owen Meredith set to Hindu music." The selection of the Lyrics is very happy and the adaptation of the same to Hindu music has been executed with great skill. The book is preceded by a dedication to Lord Lytton.

WE TAKE the following from our London letter dated the 5th instant:

"The debate on last Tuesday on Professor Fawcett's motion, must on the whole, be considered extremely encouraging; for although the division was adverse, a thing which was inevitable with the large Conservative majority existing at present, nearly all the members who took part, spoke against the taxes condemned by the resolutions, and Dr. Playfair's speech against the salt tax in Madras and Bombay made a profound impression on the House and the strangers present. But it has been mutilated in the reports published, and the speeches of some other members on the same side have been dealt in the same way, apparently not without an intention.

Yesterday Lord Northbrook gave his evidence before the Indian Public Works Committee to the effect that he was opposed to the expenditure of borrowed money on what was termed reproductive work, when taxation had to be resorted to for making good the interest and the sum to be borrowed. Many leading questions were put to obtain from him a confirmation of General Dickens' very unsatisfactory evidence, and although his Lordship's answers seemed to have been given with reasonable caution, some parts of it are liable to misrepresentation and may be used when the Report has to be drawn up, for unduly supporting the Government view of the Indian Public Works question, viz "the view in favor of sanctioning new speculative schemes." The result, if this view be carried out, may be the making of some private fortunes, but will prove ruinous to the people of India who will be made to pay for the schemes. I have attended most of the meetings of the Committee, and it is evident to me that the object in appointing it was to justify the construction of works such as the Orissa and Soane projects, by evidence showing their results to have been financially profitable and beneficial to the people, the ulterior object being the extension of similar projects. Ques-tions relating to Famine were disallowed yesterday, because they were not counected with the construction of Public Works."

So the Public Works Committee of the House of Commons bids fair to be a mockery and delusion.

WE MAKE the following extract from a Dublin paper, of which Mr. Sullivan, the distinguished Irish M. P. is the proprietor:

"Owing to the action on the Indian Press Law take i by Messers. Sullivan and O'Donnell, a committee of some eighty influential Indian gentlemen, resident in London, formed for the purpose of bringng the grie-ances of the gagging Act properly before Parliament, have invited them to attend a meeting on the subject, in order that they may lay the views of the committee be fore the house. The "dumb millions" of India, whose interests are practically identical with ours, will, I think, find that, though they are themselves denied Parliamentary representation, they can still look to Irish M. P.'s for help and sympathy. The critical state of Eastern affairs has rendered the English more anxious to deprive them of any little remaining liberty which they possess, in the press or otherwise; and in the case of powerful chiefs, like Scindia (who can put thousands of men into the field), pretexts are being sought to depose them from their authority. Leading Indians, I understand, are in communication with members of the Irish party and look forward with interest to the discussion of various questions affecting them which will be raised in the House."

In giving publicity to the above we consider it our duty to correct one statement, which we think has been made by the writer without sufficient information. We do not believe that the Government has the slightest intention to depose any Native Prince or annex any Native State. The days of annexation have gone by never to return. Lord Lytton has repeatedly declared that Her Majesty's Government wishes to deal justly with Her allies and fendatories in India, and his personal intercourse with them has been in accordance with his declarations.

We take this opportunity to thank the Irish Party in general, and Mr. O'Donnell in particular, for espousing the Indian cause. They may be derided at home; they may be denounced by the English Party; but we Indians have nothing to do with the complex problem of Irish politics or with English antipathy against Ireland. We have no representatives in Parliament, though Parliament is the ultimate arbiter of our destiny. As a nation we are dumb, and any member of Parliament or any Parliamentary, party who will lend a tongue to us, are entitled to our warmest gratitude. Mr. O'Donnell and his party have done this, and promise to do more, and we feel deeply grateful to them. Mr. O'Donnell we are glad to observe has already made a favourable impression by his advocacy of Indian matters. On the night of the 27th March last Sir George Balfour, no mean authority, said in the Commons that "no member of the House was better acquainted with Indian affairs than the Hon'ble Member for Dungarvan." The leaders of Indian movements would do well to strengthen the hands of their Parliamentary friends by placing correct information at their disposal.

DR. SIRCAR'S SCIENCE ASSOCIATION is doing solid work. It is now fairly established; three lectures are delivered almost every week, and advanced students and others, who have left the College, but are votaries of science, attend the lectures regularly. Any one who has heard Father Lafont lecture will we dare say agree with us that there is not in India another scientist, who combines with profound learning such a remarkable power of elucidation. Babu Taraprossunno Roy is delivering lectures on Chemistry, and we hear from all sides good accounts of the excellent manner in which he performs his task. Dr. Sircar has taken the subject of Electricity, and what his labors and researches have already achieved we will let the first scientific weekly paper of France, *Les Mondes*, (March 21) say:

We have received with great pleasure in a letter from Mr. Lafont the news of the existence of a flourishing Institute for the advancement of science, which is purely Indian. Weekly Lectures are given on the various branches of Science, and the original researches of the learned founder of the Institute, Dr. Mohendralal Sircar, prove with what initiative ardour the sciences are cultivated there.

Dr. M. L. Sircar in his researches on Electricity has, it appears, discovered a fact little known and which at all events is in contradiction with the theories generally received. All text-books tell us that electricity is *exclusively* spread over the *surface* of bodies. Now this is the way in which Dr. Mahendra tests the truth of this supposed law:

"Take a deep vessel or cylinder and electrify it from the inside or the outside: books will tell you that the proof plane will give no signs of electricity if you touch *the interior* of the vessel. Dr. Sircar has found the interior is as fully charged as the exterior,and by the same electricity; only to find it so, you have to make use of a proof plane of his own invention. Instead of giving the plane a *solid* insulating handle, give it a *hollow* one containing simply air, or better a metallic wire, running inside the handle, but yet perfectly insulated from the hand holding it. With such a proof plane you are always sure to draw strong charges of electricity, though touching only the bottom or the inside of the vessel.

"We may believe that this arrangement simply renders induction possible, by placing as it were the disc of the proof plane in communication with the hand of the experimenter and forming with it a sort of condenser, *preventing the charge from escaping*.

"*At all events it is not true to say that there is no electricity inside the vessel.*"

These observations seem to agree pretty well with the new theory recently given out by a learned Italian Professor Volpicellsi, and confirmed by Professor Tyndall in his Lessons on Static Electricity.

This testimony comes from a quarter, which all will respect. If the Science Association had but given to the scientific world only this invaluable result of Dr. Sircar's investigation and observation, it would be worth all the money subscribed for it, and more.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20,000 towards the construction of a sluice or regulating work at Salimabad, by which a plentiful supply of Damoodar water will be supplied to all the villages on the banks of Kana Nuddee, Kana Damoodar, Sarasutty and other rivers, which have suffered so severely for the last 15 years for want of sufficient water and the silting up of the channels. We are informed that it is necessary to raise a further sum of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 for the completion of this work. As the sluice will be most useful and will benefit a large tract of the district, we hope the wealthy and public-spirited zemindars of Hooghly will combine and raise the amount. His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan has large estates in this district, and we feel confident that if an appeal be made to him, he will respond to it with becoming generosity.

BABU KALLY KISSEN TAGORE, whose princely munificence in connection with the marriage of his sons, is the topic of the Town, has contributed Rs. 5,000 in aid of the Building Fund of the Oriental Seminary, of which he was a pupil. Maharani Shurnomoyee, the Indian Miss Burdett Coutts, has contributed Rs 3,000 to the same fund. We give below the covering letter to us:

It gives me much pain to learn that the Oriental Seminary, the oldest private native school in existence, and an Institution that once so flourished as to vie with the late Hindoo College has no habitation of its own. Piteous as the case is, the proposal that has been made to give it a permanent footing by causing a building to be erected for it has my sincere approval, and I feel extremely pleased to understand that a fund is being raised for the purpose. In aid of an object fraught with so much good, I beg, with unfeigned satisfaction, to cover a remittance of (Rs 3000) three thousand as the amount of my humble donation. I would have been very happy if I could accord a greater help, but having, as you already know, multifarious calls to respond to, I am sorry I am not destined to enjoy that happiness. I, however, hope that the gift will prove useful and acceptable.

The despatch of the next moiety of the notes awaits an acknowledgment for the enclosed.

Yours faithfully
MAHARANI SURNOMOYEE.

Cossimbazar Rajbaree, The 18th April 1878.

We have forwarded the amount to the Secretary to the Fund.

THE PRINCELY and discriminating charities of Babu Kally Kissen Tagore cannot be too highly admired. Last week we gave a list of some of his munificent gifts; this week we have the pleasure to announce his handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 to the building fund of the Oriental Seminary. He has also made a princely gift of Rs. 20,000 to the Roman Catholic orphanages, which the Very Rev. Father Lafont thus acknowledges in a letter to the press:

SIR,—Allow me to publicly testify my gratitude to Baboo Kally Kissen Tagore for the princely gift he sent me of Rs. 20,000, to be distributed among our two orphanages. I am not in favor of publishing acts of charity, but I think that, in the present case, an exception may be made that such a noble example may be a lesson to others.—Yours, &c.,

E. LAFONT, S.J.,
Rector, St. Xavier's College.

Calcutta, 26th April, 1878.

All honor to Babu Kally Kissen for his munificence. The blessings of the orphans will descend upon him and his family! The above two donations bring the aggregate to Rs. 78,000.

Apropos of the charities of Babu Kally Kissen Tagore the *Indian Daily News* gives an interesting account of the dinner given to the inmates of the House of Industry of the District Charitable Society. In this account our contemporary has unconscientiously committed one injustice. In giving the illustrious line from which Babu Kally Kissen has descended he has not noticed his father Babu Gopal Lal Tagore or his charities. Babu Gopal Lal was Nature's nobleman—a more kind-hearted and large-hearted man did not breathe. On the birth of Babu Kally Kissen's eldest son he gave a sumptuous dinner to the inmates of the Alms House, and also founded a charity, which goes after his name, in the District Charitable Society, by investing Rs. 12,000. Babu Kally Kissen is following in the footsteps of his good and worthy father by making similar benefactions.

THE LAST Quarterly Report of the Engineer of the Calcutta Municipality has the following remarks: "Tank-filling in some of the divisions is, comparatively speaking, being carried on very slowly. Owing to the number of tanks that have to be filled a less number of loads becomes distributed to each, *so that the work is prolonged for months.*" The Italics are ours. Referring to these remarks a Native Commissioner at the last quarterly meeting of the Corporation strongly commented on this system of operations, which by prolonging the process of filling up the tanks tended to produce much suffering amongst persons residing in the neighbourhood of those tanks. He instanced the Singhibagan tank, which has been twice dewatered and which is being filled up for the last six months, but one eighth of which had not yet been filled up. He said, "the people in the neighbourhood were bitterly complaining that they could not eat their meals on account of the nauseous exhalations from the tank, and yet the work went on as slowly as possible." The Chairman in reply said, that "he had himself inspected the Singhibagan tank shortly after his attention had been called to it by the Commissioners, but that he could not support the statements made by him regarding it." Perhaps the Chairman's nose is better disciplined and can therefore better endure smell than those of others, but he will we dare say attach more weight in a matter of this kind to the testimony of a doctor than to that of the native Commissioner or his own. We therefore give below a letter from Dr. Cayley to a native gentleman, who lives next to the tank, and whose family physician he is:

"In reply to your letter regarding the filling up of the large tank near your house, I have seen and also smelt the tank from your house, and the process of filling it up does give rise to a most offensive and unwholesome smell which is decidedly likely to prove injurious to health, as the smell is sure to be, as you say it is, worse at night. I think the filling up of such a tank is in itself a most important sanitary improvement, but it should be done in such a way and with such precautions as to prevent its being a nuisance to the neighbourhood during the process. The refuse matter should every day or so be covered over with dry earth or some other simple disinfectant or some other measure taken to abate the nuisance.

(Sd.) H. CAYLEY.

April 24th 1878.

Dr. Cayley's letter bears the very date on which the municipal meeting was held. And yet the Chairman had the boldness to give a flat contradiction to the statement of the Native Commissioner. So much for the authority of the Chairman as to facts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Moonshee Alshi Bukhs, Rajshahye	10	0	0
Vice Chairman, District Rd. Cess Commt., Julpigori	4	8	0
Babu Debendronath Ghose, Nowparah	10	0	0
,, Kristonath Chowdry, Bhadurgunge	6	0	0
,, Amularattan Mookerjea, Durbhanga	1	0	0
,, Koylashchunder Chowdry, Diamond Harbour	13	4	0
,, Okheykoomar Bose, Begumgunge	10	0	0
,, Korallychurn Banerjea, Durbhanga	15	0	0
,, Nundlal Sen, Noakhally	13	4	0
,, Pearymohun Chatterjea, Nyehatty	10	0	0
,, Ramchurn Saunyal, Rafaitpore	15	0	0
,, Womeshchunder Banerjea, Godda	10	0	0
,, Rai Moorali Dhur, Arrungabad	3	5	0
,, Sarodapersad Banerjea, Orai, Jhalona	20	0	0
,, Durgaprosano Gupta, Kalia	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April*, 24, 1878.

GENERAL.—Mr. R. Carstairs, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to Furreedpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo division of that district.

Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Dukhin Shabazpore division of the Backergunge district, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the Tipperah district.

The services of Mr. A. T. Maclean, Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Gopalgunge Division of the Sarun district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X, B.C.) of 1871.

Mr. Faulder is also vested with the powers of a Collector under Act 11 (B.C.)of 1877.

Baboo N'lamber Pal is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Julpigoree during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Okhoy Coomar Bose, or until further orders.

In modification of the orders of the 29th ultimo, Mr. H. H.Risley, B.A., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue and General Departments, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd May 1878.

Baboo Hursahoy Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the districts of Patna and Goya is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Section 4, Act V (B.C.) of 1875, for the purpose of carrying out the Cadastral Survey in those districts.

The orders of the 2nd instant, granting one month's privilege leave to Mr. G. S. Park, Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, are cancelled.

Mr. Park is allowed subsidiary leave from the 25th March to the 18th April 1878, under Section 24 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. F. J. Marsden, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 22nd March 1878.

Mr. T. T. Allen is appointed to act as Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. J. O. Kinealy, or until further orders.

POLICE—The services of Mr. C. A. Fisher, Assistant Superintendent of police, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. W. Campbell, District Superintendent of police, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 22nd March 1878.

Baboo Promotho Nath Mookerjee, Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Furreedpore and Bhangah, is allowed leave for two months, under Rule 1, Section 31, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. P. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, took over charge of the Gundak Division from Mr. R. H. Rhind on the afternoon of the 10th April 1878.

Baboo Wodoy Narain Singh, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, joined the Balasore Survey Division on the forenoon of the 9th April 1878.

Baboo Bama Churn Paramanick, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Buxar Division of the Sone Circle to the Balasore Survey Division of the South-Western Circle.

Advertisements.

TO LET.

Premises No. 5, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
Ditto „ 25, Ditto Ditto.
Ditto „ 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane.
Apply to *Printer*.

Notice.

The attention of all owners of Hackney Carriages is called to this Notification that at the Registration to be made on and after the 1st April 1879, no Carriage will be passed either as a Second or Third Class Carriage unless it is of the following dimensions:—

Length of body 5 ft. 4 in. outside width 3 ft. 2 in. height of wheels 3 ft. 4 in. and 2 ft. 4 in. Size of lamps not less than $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. × $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

This Notice of one year's time is given for the alteration and improvement of the existing Hackney Carriages.

N. A. CHICK.
Registrar.

The 1st April 1878.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR SALE
CONTINUED FROM LAST PATRIOT

Royle on the Antiquity of Hindu Medicine Rs. 3.
Indian Annals of Medical Science No 17, 26, 27, 1 Re. each.
Kaye's Life of Sir John Malcolm 2 Volumes Rs 8.
Wheelers' India, Volumes I, III, Rs 12
Or seperately Rs 7
Strachey's Bij-Ganita or Algebra of the Hindoos translated into English Rs 6.
Teignmouth's Life of Sir William Jones and Supplemental three Volumes Rs 20.
Thomas's Initial Coinage of Bengal 2 pts Rs 5.
Orientalia Numismata, Guthrie Rs. 2—ans. 8.
Rigveda Samhita complete, Sanhita and Pada Texts, large Sanscrit type, edited by Maxmuller 2 Volumes Rs. 18.
57 College Street Calcutta, KEDARNATH BANERJEA,

Wanted a private tutor. Pay Rs. 30, to be increased to Rs. 40, after a few months trial. Board and lodging free.

None need apply who has not got a University degree.

Preference will be given to one who has some experience in teaching.

Apply personally to Dr. Gungaprosaud Mookerjee Bhowanipore, within 10th of May 1878.

Notice.

Mackenzie Lyall and Co. will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 7th May and following days.

Under instructions from S. P. D. Broughton Administrator General.

The good, will lease, and Stock in trade of the extensive Engineering Etablishment known as the *Hope Foundry.*

Belonging to the late firm of G. F. Lackersteen and Co.

Private offers will be entertained, and all information may be obtained from the auctioneers. Catalogues on application.

Notice.

Applications are invited for the Post of Accountant to the Furreedpore Road Cess Committee which owing to the absence without leave of the present incumbent is likely to be come vacant. The pay of the appointment will subject to the approval of the Committee &c., be fixed at Rs. 50 rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 75. Security to the amount of Rs. 500, must be furnished immediately on appointment. Applications with copies of Certificates should be sent to the Chairman. Applications will be received up to 6th proximo.

Furreedpore the 22nd April 1878. } C. C. QUINN *Chairman.*

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday the 4th proximo at 3 P. M. for the following purposes.

1. To consider the draft Bye-laws.
2. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at a Meeting held on the 6th April.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
Secretary to the Corporation.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND, 1877.

Amount already advertised				Rs. 1,40,698	13 1
Per Asst. Magistrate and Collector, Nellore	...			105	0 0
A. F. Dowling Esq. Manager Angonia Tea Estate, Chittagong	...	20	0 0		
A. F. Bruce Esq. Manager Rangonia Tea Estate, Chittagong	...	16	0 0	36	0 0
Per Deputy Commissioner Mooltan.					
Subscriptions paid by the native residents of that District	...			2,005	12 0
Per Magistrate of Rajshye	...	233	0 0		
Less charges	...	2	8 0	230	8 0
The teachers and pupils of the Bankoora Government School	...			26	2 9
Per Magistrate of Rajshye	...	200	0 0		
Less charges	...	2	0 0	198	0 0
Per Deputy Commissioner Sandoway	...			14	9 6
Per Deputy Commissioner Hoshiarpur.					
W. Coldsteam	...	50	0 0		
A. I. S. Donald	...	10	0 0		
R. S. Brevere	...	5	0 0		
Mrs. Dcourcy	...	2	0 0		
Mrs. Baher	...	5	0 0		
C. Fox	...	5	0 0		
C. Faddy	...	5	0 0		
Heera Lal	...	3	0 0		
Rulla Ram	...	2	0 0		
Chuni Lal	...	2	0 0		
John Edward	...	1	0 0		
Futtelr Khan	...	1	0 0		
Mohamed Buksh	...	0	8 0		
Vernacular Office	...	9	4 0		
		100	12 0		
Less charges	...	1	0 0	99	12 0
				Rs. 1,43,414	9 4

H. W. I. WOOD,
Hony. Treasurer.

Calcutta, 27th April, 1878.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As.
Uttra Naishadha, 12 fasci.	7	8
Chitanya Chandrodays, Nataka, 3 fasci.	1	14
Srauta sutra, Asvalayanna 11 fas	6	14
——— Latyayana, 9 fasci.	5	10
Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci.	1	14
Vaisheshika Darsana, 5 fasci.	3	2
Dasa Rupa, 3 fasci.	1	14
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Brihat Sanhita, 7 fasci.	4	6
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Taittiriya Brahmana, 24 fasci.	15	0
Taittirya Sanhita, 29 fasci	18	2
Taittiriya Aranyaka 11 fasci	6	14
Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci	1	14
Asvalayana Grihya Sutra, 4 fasci	2	8
Mimansa Darsana, 13 fasci	8	2
Tandya Brahmana, 19 fasci	11	14
Gopatha Brahmana, 2 fasci	1	10
Atharvana Upanishads, 5 fasci	3	2
Agni Purana, 11 fasci	6	14
Sama Veda Sanhita, 33 fasci	20	10
Gopala Tapani, 1 fasci	0	10
Nrisinha Tapani, 3 fasci	1	14
Chaturvarga Chintamani, 23 fasci	14	6
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, 7 fasci	4	6
Pingala Chhanda Sutra, 3 fasci	1	14
Taittiriya Pratisakhiya, 3 fasci	1	14
Prithiraj Rasu by Chand Bardai, 2 fasci	1	4
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Mahabharata, vols. III. and IV,	40	0
Purana Sangraha,	1	0
Pali Grammar, 2 fasci	1	4
Aitareya Aranyaka of Rig Veda, 5 fasci	3	2
Chhandogya Upanishad, English, 2 fasci	1	4
Taittiriya, &c, Upanishads, English, 2 fasci	1	4
Sankhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci	1	4
Sahitya Darpana, English, 4 fasci	2	8
Brahma Sutra, English,	1	0
Katantra, 4 fasci.	4	0
Kamandakiya Nitisara, 4 fasci.	2	8
Bhamati, 5 fasci.	3	2
Tabaqat i Nasiri, 8 fasci.	8	0
Arabic & Persian Series.		
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms, 20 fasci	25	0
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Fihrist Tusi, 4 fasci	3	0
Nukhbat-ul Fikr	0	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Waqidi, 9 fasci	5	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Azadi 4 fasci	2	8
Maghazi of Waqidi, 5 fasci	3	2
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Tarikh-i-Baihaki, complete in 9 fasci	5	10
Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, vols. I II. and III. complete in 15 fasci	9	6
Wis o Ramin, 5 fasci	2	3
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri, complete in 3 fasci	1	14
'Alamgirnamah, 13 fasci with index	8	2
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Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, by Khafi Khan, 19 fasci with index,	12	12
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Frahang-i-Rashidi, 14 fasci, complete,	17	8
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Akbarnamah, 12 fasci	15	0
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Haft Asman, history of the Persian Masnawi,	1	4
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MISCELLANEOUS.		
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vols. XII to XVII. 1843-48 vols XIX to XXI. 1850-52 to Subscribers at Re. 1 per number and to non-subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number, vols. XXVI., XXVII. 1857-58, and vols. XXXIII. to XLIV. 1864-76, to subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number and non-subscribers at Rs. 2 per number		
Asiatic Researches, vols. VII to XII and vols XVII to XX each,	10	0
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——of Fossil Vertebrata,	2	0
——— of Sanskrit manuscripts,	1	0
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Tibetan Dictionary,	10	0
———Grammar,	8	0
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Notices of Sanskrit manuscripts, 12 fasci	12	0
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Jawam'i ul' ilm ir-riazi, 168 pages with 17 plates, 4to,	2	0
Purana Sungraha. Edited by the Rev. K. M. Banerja, No 1,	1	0
Corcoran's Chinese Empire in Urdu, Vols. I. and II., per Vol	20	0
Aborigines of India, by B. H. Hodgson,	3	0
History of the Afghans, Part 1, by Dorn,	5	0
Examination and Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts, *by the Rev. W. Taylor*	2	0

DR. S. L. MULLICK'S CURATIVE TINCTURE,
OR SPECIFIC FOR CHERA.

Specific in Cholera and other Spasmodic bowel complaints.

Price 1 oz. bottle ... Re. 1-4 Cash
,, ½ oz. ,, ... 0-12 Cash.

Postage and Packing charge 4 (four annas) for Mofussil on each bottle. To be had at People's Medical Hall No. 31, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, Calcutta.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that on and from 15th Instant packages exceeding 12 maunds in weight will not be received for transmission by the N. B. S. Railway. Ferry from Damookdea to Sara and vice versa, except under special arrangement with undersigned.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt's. Office,
Saidpur, 13th April, 1878.

REWARD 25 RUPEES.

My brother Gossain Doss Coondoo, son of the late Gobind Chunder Coondoo aged about 21 years left home on the 30th Pouse last and has not been heard of since. He is of dark complexion, short in stature and has three large spleen marks on his belly. Any one finding him will oblige the undersigned by informing the Printer.

HURRY DOSS COONDOO,
Burranuggur.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Science of Religion by Rajnarain Bose, President of the Adi Brahmo Sumaj. To be had at the Adi Brahmo Samaj and the Canning Libraries. Price 4 annas per copy, Postage ½ anna.

NOTIFICATION.

An examination of candidates to fill vacancies in the staff of Extra Translators on the Court's Establishment, on the Appellate Side, will be held at this office on Monday the 29th instant at 11 o'clock A.M.

Of the candidates who may pass in Oordoo, three, of those who pass in Bengalee, two, and of those who pass in Assamese and Bengali, one, will be selected for appointment.

Forms of application for admission to the examination, in respect of which a fee of Rs. 10 will be chargeable are obtainable, together with copies of the rules prescribing the tests for the examination on application at this office. The forms when duly filled up and accompanied with copies of certificates will be received by the undersigned up to the 26th instant.

J. CRAWFURD,
Offg. Registrar.

High Court, Calcutta.
The 10th April. 1878.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Until the assimilation of the E. B. and N. B. State Railways rates is completed, the following are the charges on the latter line from station to station. The section from Raninagor to Chaitangram is one distance only.

	Per maund.
Special.....	3 Pie.
1st Class.....	4 ,,
2nd ,, ...	6 ,,
3rd ,, ...	8 ,,

The Ferry charge is as for three distances.

The through rates between Calcutta and Julpaiguri for the following articles are as stated below.

Tea	1	6	6	per maund.
Tea lead	0	14	9	Do.
Luggage	1	6	1	Do.
Rice	0	9	5	Do,
Beer	1	1	4	Do.
Wine in Casks...	1	2	11	Do.
Do. bottled...	1	10	3	Do.
Salt	0	9	5	Do.
Books	1	10	3	Do.
Piece goods	0	13	2	Do.
Furniture...	2	3	10	Do.
Iron, bar, angle, plate, Pipe	0	11	6	Do.
Do. Castings....	0	13	2	Do.
Timber wrought...	1	1	4	Do.
Do. unwrought	0	11	6	Do.
Tobacoo Raw	0	13	2	Do.

The Carrying Companies charge eight annas per maund for ordinary goods from Julpaiguri to Silligooree and six annas per maund for Tea.

The responsibility of the Railway ceases at Julpaiguri whence goods may be forwarded either by the Darjeeling Carrying Company Messrs. Bird and Co., or by engaging carts privately.

Permanent goodsheds are not yet completed, but there is temporary cover for goods at Julpaiguri, Sara, Damookdea and at almost every other station.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

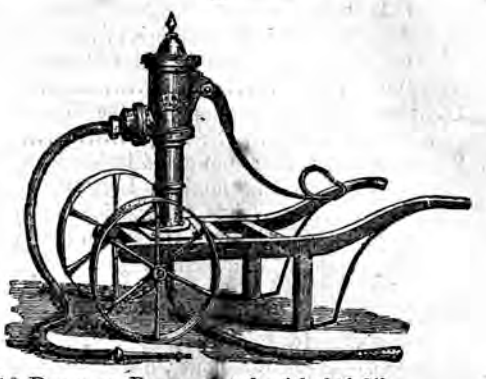
By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Supdt.

Northern Bengal State Railway,
Traffic Supdt.'s Office,
Saidpur, 12th April 1878.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.



No. 219 Pump on Barrow fitted with 25' 2" Suction and 30' 1¼" Delivery Hose ..... Rs. 260
No. 218 Portable Double 5 inch Lift and Force Pump with 25 feet Rubber Suction, and 30 feet canvas Delivery Hose ..... ,, 950

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand power; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose &c ... Rs. 575
Fire Engine No. 214 complete with 25 feet 1¾ inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose &c. ..... ,, 800
Factory Fire Engine No. 540 with 25 feet 2½ in Leather Suction and 50 feet 2 inch Leather Delivery Hose complete..... ,, 1750

T. E. Thomson & Co., have also in stock garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Aquajects in Pail, Improved Water Barrowes Fountain Jets and all kinds of Garden Implements and Tools.

Ten per cent. Discount off the above prices for h Cas

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
HINDU MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, Lower Chitpore Road, Fouzdaree Balakhana,
C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & Co.'s
CURE FOR HYDROCELE.

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is *one* of the most potent medicines *of* the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINODLA SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

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BATHGATE & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF PULVERMACHERS CHAIR BANDS AS UNDER.

		CASH. Rs.	As.
No. O	...Narrow, full power, 36 inches long, suitable for applying to the Arms Legs, &c., for Rheumatism, Neuralgia of the shoulders, Cramp, Local Paralysis of the Limbs, &c.	22	0
„ 1	...Narrow, 30 inches long, for the Limbs and Stomach	18	0
„ 2	...Narrow, medium power, 24 inches long, suitable for Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, Weak Wrists, Contraction of the Hands and Fingers, Ulceration of the Knee-Joint, White Swellings &c., &c., ...	15	0
„ 3	...Narrow, weak power, 16 inches long, for the Head and Face.....	10	8
„ 4	...Narrow, weakest power, 8 inches long, for Weak Wrists, Contraction of the Hands and Fingers.....	5	0
„ O	...Broad, full power, 25 inches long, suitable for indigestion, general depression, want of appetite, affections of the kidneys, constipation, &c,. &c.	22	0
„ 1	...Broad, less power than No. o, 21 inches long, suitable for Bilious and Liver Complaints, Congestion, Piles, Lead Colic, Mercury in the System, Weak Ankles, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica Tooth-ache, Tic Doloreux, Neuralgia, Nervous Head-aches, Weak Eyes, Amaurosis, Ear-ache, Catarrh, &c., &c.....	18	0
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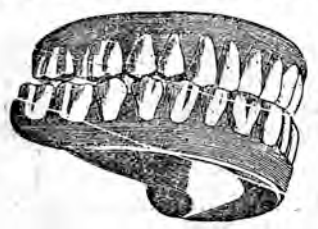

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